

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

A Journal of Literature, Science, and Art,

AND RECORD OF UNIVERSITY, ECCLESIASTICAL, EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

No. 136 (2296).—VOL. VI. NEW SERIES.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

PRICE 4d., Stamped 5d.

## ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees.

Great combination of attraction, Balfie's new Opera and the Pantomime.

The enthusiastic approbation bestowed by the Public on each succeeding representation of "Blanca," places this *chef d'œuvre* of the popular composer pre-eminently above all previous successes, and renders it imperative with the Management, in obedience to the wishes of their Patrons, that it should be repeated Every Evening until further notice.

On Monday, February 4, and during the week, Balfie's  
**BIANCA, THE BRAVO'S BRIDE,**

Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Thirlwall, Messrs. A. Laurence, H. Wharton, H. Corri, St. Albyn, Distin, Lyall, Walworth, and Mr. W. Harrison.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

**HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.** Words by J. V. BRIDGMAN. Produced by Mr. EDWARD STIRLING. Messrs. W. H. Payne, H. Payne, P. Payne, Boleno, Hildyard, Milano, Barnes, Tanner, Madame Boleo, Clara Morgan, Madlle. Lamouroux, Madame Pierron, and Mons. Vardis.

Commence at Seven. No Charge for Booking or Fees to Box-keepers.

Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s., £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 11s. 6d., £1 1s. Arrangements have been made for parties visiting the Theatre, to let Private Boxes on the first Tier for £1 5s. nightly, for Four Persons, and on the Second Tier, 10s. 6d., Four Persons; Dress Circles, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s.

## HULLAH FUND.—ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

By the kind permission of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison the use of the theatre has been given for a GRAND ORCHESTRAL MORNING CONCERT, which will take place on MONDAY, February 4, 1861, in aid of the HULLAH FUND.

Under the following distinguished patronage:

Her Grace the Duchess of St. Albans.	Baroness Lionel de Rothschild.
Her Grace the Duchess of Argyll.	Lady Molesworth, of Pencarrow.
Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.	Lady Pakington.
The Lady Auckland.	Lady Page Wood.
The Lady Lyndhurst.	Lady Flower.
The Lady Hatherton.	Mrs. W. E. Gladstone.
	Mrs. Malcolm.

The following artists have kindly offered their services:—Madame Catherine Hayes, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sims Reeves, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, M. Hallé, M. Salton, and the entire orchestra of the Royal English Opera.

Conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON.

The Programme will include Beethoven's and Meyerbeer's Overtures to "Prometheus" and "Dionysus," Mendelssohn's Pianoforte Concerto in G minor, and a Fantasia for the Violin.

Notwithstanding the great attraction offered, the prices of admission to all parts of the theatre will remain unchanged. Boxes and places can be secured at the Box-office of the theatre as usual.

Stalls, 7s.; private boxes, £4 4s., £3 3s., £2 2s., £1 11s. 6d., and £1 1s.; dress circle, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 1s.

The doors will be opened at Two o'clock; the Concert will commence at Half-past Two; and Carriages should be ordered at Half-past Four.

E. J. FRASER, Hon. Sec.  
26, Craven Street, Charing Cross.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—At a

General Meeting of the Academicians held on Tuesday, the 29th January, Paul Falconer Poole, Esq., was elected an Academician in the room of the late A. E. Chalon, Esq., and Richard Ansdell, Thomas Fied, Edward M. Barry, Esqrs., and Baron Marchetti were elected Associates.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

## PROFESSOR OWEN, Superintendent of

the Natural History Department, British Museum, will commence a course of SIX LECTURES on FOSSIL REPTILIA, at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street, on Friday, 8th February at 3 o'clock; to be continued on each succeeding Friday, at the same hour.

Tickets for the Course, price 5s., may be had at the Museum.

## M. MUSARD has the honour to announce

that he has secured the Great St. James's Hall for the purpose of giving a SERIES of PROMENADE CONCERTS, to commence this evening, Saturday, February 2, and to be continued every evening for one month (excepting each Monday evening). The whole of the seats will be removed from the hall, thus forming a promenade unequalled by any room in London. The superb saloon adjoining the hall will also be thrown open, so that visitors, while listening to the music, can partake of the refreshments, which will be of the most recherché description, and supplied at the most reasonable prices. The Orchestra will consist of seventy performers, selected from M. MUSARD'S celebrated band in Paris, and from the élite of the London orchestras, the principal soloists being brought over from the well-known Concerts Musard in the Champs Elysées. Among the artists engaged will be found the following celebrated names:—M. Legendre (late of the world-renowned Band of the Imperial Guides, Paris), cornet-a-piston; M. Gobert, first violin and leader of the orchestra; M. Lamoury, junior, violin; M. Lamoury, violoncello; M. Delpech, cornet-a-piston; M. Moreau, ophicleide; M. Francois (from the Band of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard), M. Richir, and M. Quentin, trombones; M. A. Devryde, flute; M. Lalliet, oboe; M. Fabre (from the Band of the Guides), clarinet; M. Araldi, trumpet; M. Pothia, 1st Horn; M. Grolard, 2nd Horn; M. Artus (from the 1st Imperial Guards), drums. The programme, which will be changed every evening, will comprise the chief works of the various masters, ancient and modern, consisting of symphonies, overtures, operatic selections, and dance music. It will also include some of the best and most striking pieces from the works, hitherto almost wholly unknown in England, of Herr Richard Wagner, whose presence in Paris recently created so great a sensation. Among other novelties, M. Musard will introduce the Garibaldi Hymn, executed by the troops of the Italian Armies during the campaigns of 1859-60, which will be sung at these concerts by Signor Valovani, accompanied by the orchestra. The dance music will include the celebrated Echo Quadrilles; the Castle Show Quadrille, composed on the occasion of the Paris Universal Exhibition in 1856; the Kissing Polka, the Cuckoo Polka, &c.; the new Champagne Galop; the Express Train Galop, &c.

Admission, 1s.; balcony, 2s. 6d., and reserved balcony, 5s. Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained at the Hall; the West-end Music-sellers; and at Messrs. Keith, Prosser, and Co.'s, No. 48, Cheapside.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.

The following COURSES OF LECTURES are about to be commenced:—

**TWENTY-FOUR Lectures on ORGANIC CHEMISTRY**, by Dr. Hofmann, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays and Tuesdays, at 10 a.m., commencing 11th February. Fee for the Course, £1.

**FORTY Lectures on MINERALOGY**, by Mr. Warrington Smyth, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered at 3 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, commencing February 11th. Fee for the Course, £2.

**THIRTY-SIX Lectures on APPLIED MECHANICS**, by Professor Willis, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 12, commencing February 14th. Fee for the Course, £1 10s.

**THIRTY-SIX Lectures on GEOLOGY**, by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S. (assisted by Mr. A. Geikie, F.G.S.), to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 p.m., commencing on February 11th. Fee for the Course, £1 10s.

Tickets and Prospectuses of the School may be had on application.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

## PRIVATE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, ORIGINAL PUBLIC ACTS OF CHARLES II., and ROYAL PROCLAMATIONS.

**MR. WILLIAM SALT** having bestowed much time and attention in tracing out and arranging the printed copies of Private Acts of King George I., and previous reigns, will be thankful to any person who can, before 1st March, refer him to any collection of such Private Acts, so as to enable him to improve his List. He will also be glad to hear of any sets of the Private Acts, dated before 1814, or of the Original Public Acts, black letter folio, 18th to 20th Charles II., or of any collections that have been formed of Royal Proclamations.

Letters to be addressed to WILLIAM SALT, Esq., 25, Park Square, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

1st February, 1861.

## MONEY TO LEND.

SUMS from £100 to £3000 is ready to be advanced immediately at 5 per cent. interest upon personal and other tangible securities.

Also, some large sums to be put out upon Mortgage at 3 to 3½ per cent. interest for ten or twenty years according to the amount required. Apply to Mr. Alpha, 2, Bell Yard, Doctors' Commons. None but Principals or their Solicitors treated with.

## NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, Gracechurch Street, London, for Mutual Assurance on Lives, Annuities, &c.

Established December, 1835.

### DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq., Chairman.	CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
John Bradbury, Esq.	Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Castle, Esq.	Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
Richard Fall, Esq.	Robert Sheppard, Esq.
John Feltham, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Giffen, Esq., M.P.	Charles Whetham, Esq.
Charles Good, Esq.	

### PHYSICIANS.

J. T. Conquest, M.D., F.L.S. | Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Brown, Janson, and Co., and Bank of England.

### SOLICITOR.

Septimus Davidson, Esq.

### CONSULTING ACTUARY.

Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

## MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1860:

Number of new policies issued during the year, 988.	
Assuring the sum of .....	£481,231 1 10
Producing an annual income of .....	16,053 15 7
Making the total annual income, after deducting £30,112, annual abatement in premium .....	298,251 10 4

Total number of policies issued, 23,573.

Amount paid in claims by the decease of members, from the commencement of the institution in December, 1835..... 1,034,368 5 4

Amount of accumulated fund .....

The effect of the successful operation of the Society during the whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitulating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the Surplus was	£32,074 11 5
" 5 years " 1847 " "	86,122 8 3
" 5 years " 1852 " "	232,061 18 4
" 5 years " 1857 " "	245,034 3 11

The directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale for purchase is large and equitable.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the 20th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11 per cent. to 98½ per cent., and that in one instance the premium is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of January are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days from that date.

JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

January, 1861.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

## PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1797.

No. 70, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. AND 57, CHANCERY CROSS, S.W.

### DIRECTORS.

Octavins E. Coope, Esq.	Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
William Cotton, Esq., D.C.L.	Henry Lancelot Holland, Esq.
F.R.S.	Wm. James Lancaster, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.	John Lubbock, Esq., F.R.S.
James A. Gordon, Esq., M.D.	Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
F.R.S.	Mathew Whiting, Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq.	Marmaduke Wyvill, Jun., Esq., M.P.
M.P.	

Robert Tucker, Secretary and Actuary.

### BONUS.

All Policies effected on the Return System, and existing on the 1st July, 1861, will participate in the next Division of Profits, subject to such of them as have not then been in force for five years, being continued until the completion of that period.

### LOANS.

On Life Interests in possession or Reversion; also upon other approved Security in connection with Life Assurance.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply at the Offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.

# CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

**PRESIDENT.**

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

**VICE-PRESIDENTS.**

The Archbishop of Dublin. The Bishop of Durham.  
The Duke of Marlborough. The Bishop of Lincoln.  
The Earl of Galloway. Lord Crofton.

**DIRECTORS.**

CHAIRMAN.—Joseph Henry Green, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.,  
President of the General Council of Medical Education and  
Registration of the United Kingdom.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN.—(Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P.,  
William Bowman, Esq., F.R.S.)

Patrick Black, M.D. Clement Hae, M.D.  
Rev. Alfred B. Clough, M.A. Rev. John E. Kempe, M.A.  
Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A. Sir Charles Locock, Bart.  
Thomas Davis, Esq. Gerard W. Lydekker, Esq.  
Charles M. Deane, Esq. Andrew A. Mieville, Esq.  
James Dunlap, M.D. George H. Pinckard, Esq.  
James Hunt Holley, Esq. John Smith Soden, Esq.

**REPORT PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL  
MEETING, HELD NOVEMBER 30th, 1860.**

The Directors have much satisfaction in presenting a  
favourable Report of the progress of the Society during the  
year ending June 30th, 1860.

This year has been distinguished by the fact that a larger  
amount of New Assurances has been effected than in any  
corresponding period.

During the twelve months, 572 Policies were issued, for  
an aggregate sum of £324,575, and yielding £10,179  
in New Annual Premiums.

The Gross Income has increased, in the same time, from  
£179,119 to £185,928; and the Assurance Fund from  
£1,255,531 to £1,330,621. Thus, after the payment of  
all claims and expenses, the Accumulated Fund has received an  
augmentation of £75,090, a sum exceeding, by  
£10,300, the surplus of the previous year.

By the lamented death of the late Duke of Richmond, the  
Office of President of the Society, which his Grace had  
filled during a period of twenty-four years, became vacant.  
Whilst greatly regretting the severance of a connection of  
such long standing, the Directors have the gratification of  
announcing that his Grace the Archbishop of York, pre-  
viously a Vice-President, and who has been closely connected  
with the Society for a period of thirty-five years, has  
honoured the Society by accepting the office of President.  
The Directors have also the pleasure to state that the Duke of  
Marlborough has allowed his name to be added to the list of  
Vice-Presidents of the Institution.

The Directors desire, in conclusion, to observe that all  
persons who shall have completed Policies on the participat-  
ing scale before the 30th June, 1861, will share in the Bonus  
to be declared in January, 1862. This early participation  
in the profits offers such advantages to new Assurers, that  
the Directors are unwilling to close their Report without  
inviting attention to the announcement.

The following are some of the distinctive features of the  
Society:—

One half of the Annual Premiums on Policies for the  
whole of life may for the first five years remain on credit,  
and may either continue as a debt on the Policy, or be paid  
off at any time.

Policies for TERMS OF YEARS may be effected at Rates  
peculiarly favourable to Assurers.

INVALID LIVES may be Assured at Premiums proportioned  
to the increased risk.

THE ACCOUNTS AND BALANCE SHEETS are at all times open  
to the inspection of the Assured, or of Persons proposing to  
Assure.

SERVICE IN ANY VOLUNTEER CORPS allowed within the  
United Kingdom without the payment of any extra  
Premium.

Forms of Proposal, and further Information, can be ob-  
tained of any of the Society's Agents, or of

GEORGE CUTCLIFFE, Actuary and Secretary,  
12, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

N.B.—A Fee of ONE GUINEA is paid to the MEDICAL  
ATTENDANTS of all Persons proposing to Assure.

## SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

The Profits of this Society will be divided in Future Quin-  
quennially; and Policies will participate at each division,  
after three annual payments of premium have been made.

Policies effected now will participate in four-fifths, or 80  
per cent., of the profits, according to the conditions contained  
in the Society's Prospectus.

The Premiums required by this Society for insuring  
young lives are lower than in many other old established  
Offices, and Assurers are fully protected from all risk by an  
ample guarantee fund in addition to the accumulated funds  
derived from the investments of Premiums.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office in Thread-  
needle Street, London, or of any of the agents of the  
Society.

CHARLES HENRY LIDDERDALE, Actuary.

## UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, CHAIRMAN.

CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

**FOURTH DIVISION OF PROFITS**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**—Parties desirous of participating in the Fourth Division of Profits to be declared on Policies  
effected prior to the 31st December, 1861, should, in order to enjoy the same, make immediate application. There have  
already been three divisions of profits, and the bonuses divided have averaged nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sums  
assured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the premiums paid, without imparting to the recipients the risk of copartnership, as  
is the case in mutual societies.

To show more clearly what these bonuses amount to, the three following cases are put forth as examples:—

Sum Insured.	Bonuses added.	Amount payable up to Dec., 1864.
£5,000	£1,987 10s.	£6,987 10s.
1,000	397 10s.	1,397 10s.
100	39 15s.	139 15s.

Notwithstanding these large additions, the premiums are on the lowest scale compatible with security for the payment  
of the Policy when death arises; in addition to which advantages, one half of the annual Premiums may, if desired, for the  
term of five years, remain unpaid at 5 per cent. interest, without security or deposit of the Policy.

The Assets of the Company, at 31st December, 1859, amounted to £690,140 19s. 0d., all of which has been invested in  
Government and other approved securities.

No charge for Volunteer Military Corps whilst serving in the United Kingdom.

Policy Stamps paid by the Office.

Immediate application should be made to the Resident Director, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

(By Order)

P. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

## THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON,

AND

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

Chairman in Liverpool—CHARLES TURNER, Esq.

Chairman of London Board—SAMUEL BAKER, Esq.

At the ANNUAL MEETING in August, the following highly  
satisfactory results were shown:—

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Notwithstanding the large accessions of business made  
annually through a long series of years, which obviously in-  
crease the difficulty of further advances, yet the Fire  
Premiums of the year 1859 rise above those of the preceding  
year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase  
of any single year since the formation of the Company ex-  
cepting the year 1853; disclosing an advance of 50 per cent.  
in three years. To this circumstance must be attributed the  
gratifying announcement that the accounts for the year show  
a profit of £42,488 3s. 4d.

The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole  
Fire Branch, running over the last ten years:—

Total Premium received.	Increase of the Year above each preceding one.
1850.....£44,027 10 0	0.....£9,557 19 8
1851.....52,673 5 11	1.....8,645 15 11
1852.....76,925 4 2	2.....24,251 18 3
1853.....112,564 4 4	3.....35,639 0 2
1854.....128,459 11 4	4.....15,895 7 0
1855.....130,060 11 11	5.....1,601 0 7
1856.....151,733 9 6	6.....21,672 17 7
1857.....175,049 4 8	7.....23,315 15 2
1858.....196,148 2 6	8.....21,098 17 10
1859.....228,314 7 3	9.....32,166 4 9

Placing the Company among the very largest offices in the  
Kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only  
three Offices in existence which equal it in Fire Revenue.

**LIFE BUSINESS.**

The Directors desire to call the especial attention of the  
Proprietors to the statements of the Life Branch of the  
establishment.

The Actuary's Report on this subject is accompanied by  
an appendix, containing the fullest particulars of the in-  
vestigation made, and is illustrated by two coloured dia-  
grams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the  
mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved  
lines, which contrast most favourably with the former aver-  
ages of mortality, also displayed on the diagrams.

It is expected that these elucidations will attract a deep  
and profitable attention to the subject of Life Assurances  
in the minds of those of thousands who have hitherto given  
no heed to its principles and advantages; and it is evident  
that this Company, as well as others, will not fail to reap  
much of the favourable consequences to be anticipated.

The Bonus apportioned to the Assured, with participation,  
amounts to £2 per cent. per annum, to be added to the  
original sum assured of EVERY PARTICIPATING  
POLICY effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858,  
for each entire year that it had been in existence since the  
last appropriation of Bonus thereon, and is one of the largest  
Bonuses ever declared.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTONE, Secretary to London Board.

## POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited) NOW OPEN WITH GREAT NOVELTIES.

Mornings, 12 to 5. Evenings, 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.  
Schools, and Children under Ten Years of Age, Half-price.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle Street.

The WEEKLY EVENING MEETINGS of the MEM-  
BERS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION will COMMENCE  
for the Season on FRIDAY, the 18th of January, at eight  
o'clock, and will be continued on each succeeding Friday  
Evening at the same hour.

Arrangement of the Lectures before Easter.

TWELVE LECTURES on FISHES, by RICHARD  
OWEN, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Fullerian Professor of  
Physiology, R.I. To commence on Tuesday, January 22,  
at three o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding  
Tuesday (except in Passion and Easter weeks).

TWELVE LECTURES on ELECTRICITY, by JOHN  
TYNDALL, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy,  
R.I. To commence on Thursday, January 24, at three  
o'clock, and to be continued on each succeeding Thursday  
(except in Passion and Easter weeks).

TEN LECTURES on INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, by  
EDWARD FRANKLAND, Esq., F.R.S. To commence on  
Saturday, January 19, at three o'clock, and to be continued  
on each succeeding Saturday at the same hour.

Subscribers to the Lectures are admitted on payment of  
two guineas for the season, or one guinea for a single course.

A syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution.

HENRY BENICE JONES, Sec.

**THE**

## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(Established 1834), at the end of each Year prints for  
general circulation, a Cash Account and Balance Sheet de-  
tail of its affairs. The Report and Accounts for the past  
Year may be had by a written or personal application to the  
Actuary, or to any of the Society's Agents.

OFFICES:—39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C., LONDON.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

N.B.—Assurances effected within the present year will  
have the advantage of one year in every Annual Bonus.

## EVENING LECTURES at the GOVERN- MENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, F.R.S., will commence a course of  
TEN LECTURES on the First Principles of Physiology, on  
Saturday, the 19th of January, at Seven o'clock, to be con-  
tinued on each succeeding Saturday Evening.

Tickets for the whole course, price five shillings, may be  
had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

## THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.

Offices, No. 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Trustees  
—Viscount Ranelagh and J. C. Cobbold, Esq., M.P.—In-  
vestments daily, either in the Share, Deposit, or Land De-  
partments—three distinct divisions of business, with no  
partnership liability of any kind, investors going into any  
of the three branches they please, or all of them if they think  
fit. Prospectuses of the ninth year sent free to any part of  
the world, as money may be invested by correspondence, and  
the system is adapted for all classes of the community,  
whether for small or large investments.

CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Sec.

**GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.**—Professor Tennant, F.G.S., will commence a **COURSE OF LECTURES ON GEOLOGY**, on Friday Morning, January 25th, at 9 o'clock. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, £2 12s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

**WHEATSTONE'S HARMONIUMS**

(English), in solid oak cases, manufactured expressly by them for churches, chapels, schools, &c., have the full compass of keys, are of the best quality of tone, best workmanship and material, and do not require tuning. Guineas

New Patent, five octaves, from C, double pedals	6
With one stop, oak case	10
With two stops, one set and a-half of vibrators	12
With three stops, effective forte stops	12
With three stops, large size organ tones, ditto	15
With five stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto	22
With eight stops, two sets of vibrators, ditto	24
With ten stops, three sets of vibrators, ditto	30

(The best and most effective instruments made.)

Prize Medallist, 1851. An extensive assortment of French Harmoniums, by Alexandre, with all the latest improvements.

WHEATSTONE and Co., 20, Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.

**GUSH AND FERGUSON, ARTISTS** and PHOTOGRAPHERS, beg respectfully to invite the Nobility and Gentry to view their **FIRST-CLASS PORTRAITS IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR.**

GALLERY, 179, REGENT STREET, W.

**SAUCES.—CONNOISSEURS HAVE PRONOUNCED**

**LEA & PERRINS' "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE"** one of the best additions to Soup, Fish, Joints, and Game. The large and increasing demand has caused unprincipled traders to manufacture a spurious article; but the "GENUINE" all bear Lea and Perrins' name on Bottle, Label, and Stopper.

Sold by CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and all respectable Oilmen and Grocers.

Sole Manufacturers,

LEA & PERRINS, Worcestershire.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

The Best and Cheapest Machines in the world, either for Family use or Manufacturing use, are **NEWTON WILSON and Co's.** They are adapted for a greater variety of work; will do more work and do it better; are simpler in construction, easier to work, and less liable to derangement than any other.

Every machine guaranteed and kept in order twelve months free of charge. Gratuitous instruction to purchasers.

Grover and Baker Machine	£7 7 0
Newton Wilson and Co's. Cottage Machine	5 5 0
Boudoir do.	10 10 0

Patent Apparatus for Tucking, Hemming, and Binding, performing an astonishing amount of work in a style of matchless perfection.

Illustrated Price List, with samples of sewing, sent (post free) from their great central Depot, 144, High Holborn, London; or from the Branch Depot.

**S. W. SILVER and Co.'s OUTFITTING**

**WAREHOUSES, 66 and 67, CORNHILL, E.C.—**OUTFITS for Australia, India, and China, for Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Civilians; clothing for gentlemen's home use, viz., Naval and Military uniforms, and civilian dress of the best material and workmanship; shirts, hosiery, gloves, &c.; ladies' outfit; furniture for camp, barrack, cabin, and colonial use, embracing every variety of cabinet work, canteens, trunks, portmanteaus, &c., suited to all climates.

Manufactory, Silvertown (opposite H.M. Dockyards), Woolwich.

**SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—ELEMEN-**

**TARY COLLECTIONS,** to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas; also Single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Blowpipes, Microscopic Objects, &c., of J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.—Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION.—The**

**EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF LONDON IS NOW OPEN** at the Gallery of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5, Pall Mall East. Morning, Ten to Five. Evening, Seven to Ten.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF

**THE ARCHBISHOPS OF BOTH PROVINCES.**

**REGISTRY FOR CURATES, CURACIES, TEMPORARY DUTY,**

**AND TITLES FOR HOLY ORDERS,**

No. 7, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

OPEN DAILY FROM ELEVEN TO THREE; SATURDAYS, FROM 12 TO 2.—SUBSCRIPTION, FIVE SHILLINGS FOR A YEAR.

REV. S. FLOOD JONES, Secretary.

**SIX PAINTINGS,** among which are a Mater Dolorosa, by Guido; the Betrothal of St. Catherine, by Raphael; Two Saints performing a Miracle to an astonished Multitude, by Peter Lastman; Landscape, with figures, by Moucheron; Landscape and figures, by Van Neck; and the Flight from Egypt, by Bassano. FOR SALE, the property of a private gentleman. The authenticity of these great works can be guaranteed, and, if the whole are taken in one lot, £2,000 will be accepted; or £800 for the Raphael; £600 for the Guido; £300 for Peter Lastman; £100 for Moucheron; £50 for Bassano; £150 for Van Neck.

Inquire, in the first instance, of Mr. PARKER, No. 11, Gower Street, Bedford Square.

**BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE,** in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skilfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.

Money Orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufactory, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

**KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DE-STROYING POWDER,** unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Moths, and every species of Insect, and harmless to animal life. Sold in Packets, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each (1s. Packets sent free by post for Fourteen Stamps), by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.

**ROBIN HOOD.** The New and highly Successful OPERA, by G. A. MACFARREN, at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Publishers—

CRAMER, BEALE, AND Co., 201, Regent Street.

**LURLINE.** The NEW OPERA by W. V. WALLACE.

Publishers—

CRAMER, BEALE, AND Co., 201, Regent Street.

**ROSE OF CASTILLE.** The most Popular OPERA, by M. W. BALFE.

Publishers—

CRAMER, BEALE, AND Co., 201, Regent Street.

**PIANOFORTES.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.—NEW MODEL OBLIQUE GRAND PIANO,** and every description, warranted. Lists of Prices and Terms for Hire, post free.—201, Regent Street.

**HARMONIUMS.—CRAMER, BEALE, and Co.—Description and List of Prices,** post free. Also SECOND-HAND HARMONIUMS in great variety.—201, Regent Street.

ON AND AFTER THE EIGHTH OF SEPTEMBER WAS COMMENCED A

**SUPPLEMENT OF FOUR PAGES**

TO

**"THE LITERARY GAZETTE,"**

FORMING AN ENTIRELY NOVEL AND COMPLETE

**"EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY,"**

In which the particulars of all public and private Schools, for both sexes, will be entered, which, when complete, will be the ONLY BOOK OF REFERENCE on the subject ever offered to the public.

It is contemplated, in the first instance, to print the information as it can be obtained, and afterwards to collect and republish it in a yearly volume, which will be supplied to every Annual Subscriber to "THE LITERARY GAZETTE" at a considerable reduction from the published price.

FORMS for heads of Educational Establishments are NOW READY, and will be forwarded, to such as have not already received them, upon application, addressed to The Editor of "THE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY" Supplements of "THE LITERARY GAZETTE," at the Office, 4, Catherine Street, Strand, London, W.C.

N.B.—There is no charge for the insertion of the particulars of Schools in "The Educational Directory."

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

**MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE.**  
EDITED BY DAVID MASSON.

No. XVI FOR FEBRUARY, 1861.

## CONTENTS.

1. The Last of the Protectionists: A Passage of Parliamentary History. By W. Skene.
  2. My Friend Mr. Bedlow; or, Reminiscences of American College Life. By Carl Benson, Author of "Five Years in an English University," &c. A Second Part.
  3. Ravenshoe. By Henry Kingsley, Author of "Geoffrey Hamlyn." Chap. IV.—Father Mackworth. V.—Ranford. VI.—The Warren Hastings.
  4. Eton.
  5. Tom Brown at Oxford. By the Author of "Tom Brown's School-Days." Chap. XXXVIII.—Mary in Mayfair. XXXIX.—What Came of the Night Watch?
  6. Trade Societies and the Social Science Association. By J. M. Ludlow. Part I.
  7. Up-Hill. By Christina G. Rossetti.
  8. The Ghost he Didn't See.
  9. New Zealand.
  10. Metropolitan Distress. By the Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies.
  11. Letter from Professor Henslow.
- Volumes I. and II. are now ready, handsomely bound in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.

MACMILLAN and Co., Cambridge,

and 23, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.  
Sold by all Booksellers, Newsmen, and at all the Railway Stations.

This day is published,

**THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,**  
No. LXVII.—Contents:—

1. India Convalescent.
2. Shelley and his Recent Biographies.
3. Large Farms and Peasantry of the Scottish Lowlands.
4. Lord Dundonald.
5. Modern Necromancy.
6. Engineering and Engineers.
7. The Political Press, French, British, and German.
8. Home Ballads and Poems.
9. Hessey's Bampton Lecture.
10. Autobiography of Dr. Carlyle.
11. Lord Palmerston and his Foreign Policy.

As the above number commences a Volume, a favourable opportunity is offered for Subscribing.

Edinburgh: T. and T. CLARK. London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.

On the 1st of February, 1861, price One Shilling,

**THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL,**  
Second Series, No. 20. Containing theTransactions of the Pharmaceutical Society.  
CONTENTS.

Adulteration of Food Act—The Process of Displacement—Description of the Himalayan Musk Deer—On Accidental Poisonings—Note on Anacardite Wood, a reputed Remedy for Consumption—Aqua Lauro Cerasi—Facts and Fallacies connected with the Research for Arsenic and Antimony; with Suggestions for a Method of Separating these Poisons from Organic Matter—Results of Physical and Chemical Investigation and Applications in the Arts—On a Means of Detecting the Presence of Castor Oil in the Volatile Oils—On Sugar in the Urine—On the Proximate Analysis of Plants and Vegetable Substances—On the occasional Poisonous Properties of the Common Mushroom—On Metamorphosis, a New Alkaloid of Opium—Cases of Accidental Poisoning Abroad—Alleged Poisoning by a Medical Botanist, &c., &c.

VOLUME I, Second Series, may be had in boards, as well as the Eighteen preceding volumes, price 12s. 6d. each.

London: JOHN CHURCHILL, New Burlington Street; MacLachlan &amp; Stewart, Edinburgh; and Fannin &amp; Co., Dublin.

Now Ready, price Five Guineas,

**PREFATIONES AD EDITIONES  
PRINCIPES AUCTORUM CLASSICORUM.**—The Prefaces to the First Editions of the Greek and Roman Classics, collected and edited by BERTIAE BOTFIELD, M.P., M.A., F.R.S. &c. Demy 4to.

Printed at the University Press, Cambridge, and Sold by HENRY G. BONE, York Street, Covent Garden, London.

**STONE PRESERVATIVES.**—

ST. MARY'S FREE CHURCH, Edinburgh.—THE BUILDER OF THIS DAY, price 4d., Stamped, 5d., contains—Fine View of St. Mary's Free Church, Edinburgh—The Architecture of Russia—Stone Preservative Processes—The Condition of the Clerk's Well (with Illustrations)—The Battle of the Styles—Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A., on Architecture—Doings in Ireland—Prevention of Damp Stone Floors—The Coinage Retouched—Gems and Gem-engraving—Scotland—Church Building News—Provincial News—Competitions, &c.—Office, 1, York Street, Covent Garden; and all Booksellers.

**BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for FEB.**

1861. No. DXLIV. Price 2s. 6d.

## CONTENTS.

- School and College Life: its Romance and Reality.  
Carthage and its Remains.  
Spontaneous Generation.  
The Transatlantic Telegraph—Iceland Route.  
Norman Sinclair: an Autobiography.—Part XIII.  
Biographia Dramatica.  
Judicial Puzzles.—Eliza Fenning.  
The Foreign Secretary.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

**FRASER'S MAGAZINE**

For FEBRUARY, 2s. 6d. Contains—

- English Policy in Europe.  
A Strange Story of Titahua.  
Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill. By the Author of "Digby Grand," "The Interpreter," &c., &c. Chapters V.-VIII.  
France and Paris Forty, Thirty, and Twenty Years Ago. By a Man on the Shady Side of Fifty. Third Paper.  
To a Dead Hope. By E. Hinxman.  
Ida Conway.—A Tale. By J. M. C. Chapters XII. and XIII.  
Concerning Solitary Days. By A. K. H. B.  
Hafiz, the Persian Poet. Second Paper.  
My Last Governance.  
The Sentiments, according to Phrenology, Examined. By Alexander Bain.  
Chronicle of Current History.

London: PARKER, SON, and BOURN, West Strand, W.C.

**LINNEAN SOCIETY.**

This day is published, price £2, the First Part of Vol. XXII. of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY of London. Sold by LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster Row; and by Mr. KIPPIS, at the Apartments of the Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, of whom may be had all, or any, of the preceding volumes.

The Fellows of the Society are requested to apply to Mr. KIPPIS for their copies between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on any day excepting Saturday. Complete sets of the first twenty volumes may be obtained at the Society's Apartments by the Fellows, at the reduced price of £20.

The first four volumes of the Society's 8vo. JOURNAL are now complete, and may be purchased at the price of 12s. each for the entire Journal, or 8s. each for either the Zoological or Botanical Sections separately.

## SPRING SEASON.

MR. BLACKWOOD is open to treat with Authors for the PUBLICATION of their WORKS in any Department of Literature. Unsuitable MSS. immediately returned. Estimates forwarded on application, and all Communications promptly attended to.

London: JAMES BLACKWOOD, Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row.

**THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE,**

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR AND RICHLY-ILLUSTRATED PERIODICALS OF THE DAY,  
IS PUBLISHED ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH, PRICE ONE SHILLING.

The HALF-YEARLY VOLUME, handsomely bound, gilt, price 7s. 6d., is NOW READY.

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"On the whole, we consider it ('The National') one of the best of our popular magazines. It bears genially, but powerfully, against the many evils that infest our age, such as pedantry in literature, cant in religion, and snobbery in society. It only requires to be generally known to be generally valued."—*Homilist* for June.

"The 'National Magazine' gives evidence of the vigour and taste of the new management."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"The 'National Magazine' contains some excellent papers, and is evidently improving under the editorship of Mr. Ritchie."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

"It is understood that the proprietorship and management of this Magazine have been changed, and that the responsibilities of both have been combined in a gentleman well known in literary circles as an acute observer, an accurate and perceptive critic, and a writer possessing singular aptitude for telling what he has seen in the clearest and most faithful manner. These are just the qualities for the conductor of a periodical; and, if we had not been informed of the fact, we think we should have seen in the tone of the late number of the 'National Magazine' itself, strong traces of a new and vigorous hand. Impulse has been given to the literary department; and, while illustration is still a characteristic, the letterpress is more predominant than hitherto. As there are pith and substance in the

articles, we are not disposed to complain of this partial change; and it is simple justice to say that quantity, quality, and variety are judiciously and satisfactorily combined in the current number."—*Illustrated London News*.

"We congratulate the new editor of this popular miscellany on the excellence of the first number which has appeared under his auspices. There is a geniality of tone, a versatility of talent, and a loftiness of moral sentiment pervading every page, which we cannot but approve. The articles are light, without being frivolous; or, if not light, are earnest, without being dull. The fiction is of a superior order to that which pertains to literature of this class; and, altogether, we have not set eyes on a more thoroughly entertaining magazine than the 'National' for a long time."—*Sunday Times*.

"The 'National Magazine' for January is a great improvement upon its immediate predecessors, both in the style of its engravings and in the quality of its letterpress. Mr. Ritchie has done much for it."—*Standard*.

"We thoroughly like the plan of this periodical and the general character of the contributions, and are persuaded that it has only to be introduced to secure for itself a repeated welcome to thousands of households."—*The Dial*.

"This admirable periodical."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"This most agreeable periodical."—*London Review*.

This day is published, price One Shilling.

**THE GREAT COTTON QUESTION:**  
WHERE ARE THE SPOILS OF THE SLAVE?

Addressed to the Upper and Middle Classes of Great Britain.

By A.

"Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbour's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work."—*Jer. xx. 11-13.*

MACMILLAN and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

This day is published, in post 8vo., Illustrated, price 10s. 6d.

**THE RUSSIANS AT HOME:**

Unpolitical Sketches, showing what Newspapers they Read, what Theatres they frequent, and how they Eat, Drink, and Enjoy themselves. With other matter relating chiefly to Literature and Music; and to Places of Historical and Religious interest in and about Moscow.

By SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

London: WILLIAM H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street, Covent Garden, London.

Mr. MAURICE'S NEW WORK.

This day is published, crown 8vo. cloth, price 10s. 6d.

**LECTURES ON THE APOCALYPSE:**  
or, Book of Revelation of St. John the Divine.

By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A.

Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere Street.

MACMILLAN and Co., Cambridge; and 23, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

NEW WORK BY SILVERPEN.

Frontispiece and title, 18mo. cloth, gilt edges, 1s. 6d.

**GIVE BREAD—GAIN LOVE,**  
By ELIZA METEYARD (SILVERPEN). Author of "The Doctor's Little Daughter," "Lillian's Golden Hours," &c.

London: WILLIAM TREGG, Pancras Lane, Cheapside, E.C.

This day, square foolscap 8vo., cloth, 7s.

**GARIBALDI AND OTHER POEMS.**  
By M. E. BRADDON.

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent Street.

Now ready, fcap., cloth, price 2s. 6d.

**A MANUAL ON THE PRESENT STATE**  
of the LAW OF WILLS, adapted as a Guide for their Preparation, in simple cases; with Forms for ordinary Use.

By GEORGE BOOTH, Solicitor.

L. BOOTH, 307, Regent Street, W.

LONDON: W. KENT AND CO.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1861.

## REVIEWS.

## COURTS AND CABINETS OF WILLIAM IV. AND VICTORIA.\*

SECOND NOTICE.

RESUMING our account of this work at the point where we left off last week, we have to remark that the first few chapters of it are by far the best in our opinion, as at all events giving us some little insight into the state of things intervening between the accession of William IV. and the retirement of the Duke of Wellington in the following month of November.

"His Majesty's activity and attention to business," writes his Grace, "were said to astonish every one. It was confidently stated that he rose regularly at six in the morning, and got through despatches and other documents with incredible celerity . . . A few changes were made in some of the minor offices of the government, and Lord Francis Leveson (the late Lord Ellesmere) was made Secretary at War; but the Duke of Wellington did not seem to obtain any material strength; and the general election, with so powerfully an exciting cause against the government as the intelligence from the French capital (viz., that of the revolution of July), was thought likely to produce an overpowering opposition." Accordingly, great efforts were made on both sides of the House to recruit their strength and to rally their followers. The Tories, as is well known, were unremitting in their efforts to secure a majority in the new Parliament; but on the whole, the government lost ground largely by the general election which of necessity followed the death of George IV. The county constituencies spoke out their minds in the most decisive manner. Middlesex sent Mr. Joseph Hume to St. Stephen's, as the colleague of its veteran reformer, Mr. G. Byng; Yorkshire returned Mr. Henry Brougham, after a fierce contest with the Tory landlords; Liverpool took up the keynote, and elected Mr. Huskisson and General Gascoigne. Three members of the family of Sir R. Peel lost their seats, and so did that most rabid of Tory politicians, Mr. Wilson Croker; though, as we are informed in p. 85, "all the Duke of Buckingham's friends were re-elected,"—which we suppose was some little consolation at Stowe. The Duke of Wellington became an object of huzzas and declamation, but not so much on account of being thought to have exercised his influence with Charles X. of France in favour of Prince Polignac (as the Duke of Buckingham suggests), as because he had allowed himself to give vent to angry and ill-timed expressions, denouncing all electoral reform as in essence and in principle nothing better than revolution, while the British lion had been fairly roused, and, with a growl and a roar of ever-increasing vehemence, demanded an improvement in his daily meals in the shape of "a large measure of parliamentary reform."

Nor was the Duke singular, or unsupported; the Marquis of Londonderry pathetically laments, in a letter to the Duke of Buckingham in August, 1830, that the Wellington government had already "yielded far too much to liberality, reform, and to Hume's supremacy;" and in the same letter the over-scrupulous

Marquis "lets the cat out of the bag," as to his dislike of honest Joseph Hume, and betrays his perfect obliviousness of the constitutional principle which forbids the interference of peers at elections, by adding: "I am happy to tell you that our Down election is over to-day, and that my son is triumphant, and that our position has enabled us to bring in Lord Arthur Hill." (The italics are our own). Even the sagacious Lord Grenville, in his alarm at the progress of liberal opinions, "prognosticated" nothing but evil to England; and either he or the owner of the ducal coronet evidently taught the future heir and head of the family to believe that the Reform movement in England was identical in principle with the Repeal agitation in Ireland, that it proceeded on the same plan and from the same parties, and that the latter were obviously acting in concert. All this childish nonsense was perhaps very pardonable for Lord Grenville and the late Duke to assert, and perhaps to believe, if they were well nigh in their dotage at the time; but how the present Duke of Buckingham, who has had the advantage of reading the Reform Act of 1832 by the light of the history of the last nine and twenty years, can bring himself, in the year of grace 1861, to endorse such antiquated rubbish as even approximately true, is a question which fairly passes our comprehension, or at least would pass it, were we not aware that the highest titles in the House of Lords are not always accompanied by the largest amount of cerebral development.

It is well known that soon after the meeting of Parliament, it was the intention of the King to have gone in state to dine with the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London at the annual civic banquet at Guildhall. Our readers will not have forgotten that the contemplated visit of the King to the city was postponed by the Duke of Wellington's advice, on account of a well-grounded fear of a popular outbreak, and that the policy and prudence of the minister were severely called in question at the time for disappointing the popular expectation of a sight of royalty feeding in *propria persona* at the aldermanic table. As they are at hand, we may as well place on record here the observations of Lord Brougham upon the conduct and character of the noble Duke in this matter, though they are to be found on reference to "Hansard":—"Mr. Brougham did not think a sufficient reason had been given for keeping his Majesty away from the Lord Mayor's dinner; and he expressed a regret that the Duke of Wellington should have ever departed from his own peculiar sphere into the labyrinth of politics, with an attempt to shine as a great statesman—a character which nature, who had formed him for a great general, had never intended that he should become." We leave to Lord Brougham—as he is still alive and well able to argue his own case—the task of reconciling this unfortunate prophecy, not only with the subsequent career of the Duke, and with the character which he gained as the great unpaid counsellor of the state under several administrations, but also with his own eulogistic remarks upon the great Duke, in his magnificent speech at the Walmer banquet in 1839; and we would beg our readers to contrast the awkward fix in which King William IV. found himself on the first 9th of November after his accession to the throne, with the burst of popular enthusiasm which saluted his niece and successor, our present Queen, when she paid her first state visit to the loyal citizens and merchants of London on that day seven years. But we are anticipating matters, and, what is worse, wandering from our subject too.

We learn that, owing to the prevailing discontent in the manufacturing and rural districts, so great was the panic abroad in the nation, that this same month (Nov., 1830,) the late Duke of Buckingham not only thought it desirable to encourage, but urged upon the Duke of Wellington, the enrolment of volunteer corps throughout the kingdom; but that the Duke's characteristic jealousy on behalf of his "profession" induced him to throw cold water on the question, and to write to Stowe stating that it was "thought better not to give further encouragement of [to (?)] further offers of the kind at present." The truth is, as remarked in p. 126, that the iron Duke "held his political opponents too cheap," and could not be brought to consider them worth the expense and trouble of organising regiments, the management of which might greatly increase the administrative labours of the government, without affording that reliable support which it could demand only from the regular militia force of the country.

The Tory government, as our readers are aware, being defeated on their civil list, resigned in this month, and gave place to Lord Grey and his colleagues, who, with the exception of a slight break in the winter of 1834-35, continued to occupy Downing Street and Whitehall till the autumn of 1841, when Sir R. Peel came into place and power, with a working majority of some 70 or 80 votes.

At first it appears to have been anything but certain that Lord Grey and his reforming friends would be able to retain any lengthened hold of the Treasury benches, from which they had so recently dislodged the Duke of Wellington and the Tories. Earl Grey, too, felt not only the usual difficulty arising from the "variety of claims" made by hungry followers and petitioners for "places," but also the additional embarrassments arising from two facts: firstly, that his party came into power upon economical principles; and secondly, that that party itself consisted of two distinct schools of thought, namely, of the old Whigs of the Walpole, Shelburne, and Portland school, who were for strictly constitutional progress and moderate instalments of reform, and also of the advanced Liberal or Radical school, who were anxious to push on the advantage already gained, and to carry the war further into the enemy's country—men of whom the Earl of Radnor was, and possibly still is, perhaps the fairest type among the peers. The Duke of Buckingham resigned with his chief; but one hanger-on of the family, who had held office under Wellington, continued to find a place under the Grey administration—we mean Mr. C. W. Williams Wynn;\* and he seems to have put the great man at Stowe on fairly good terms with the more moderate section of the new government, and to have kept him still acquainted from time to time with what was going on in the political world. Experience has taught us that Whigs and Conservatives are much the same after all; and the Whigs, or rather that portion of them represented by Lord Grey, had clearly no intention of interfering with the civil list to any important extent. It was only a question of "innings"—the old story of the "ins" and the "outs" was about to be enacted afresh; and the acceptance and tenure of an official post in both administrations by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Wynn is in itself a proof that there was no special difference between any

\* *Memoirs of the Courts and Cabinets of William IV. and Victoria.* By the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K. G. Two Vols. (London: Hurst and Blackett. 1860.)

\* Another relative, Lord Nugent, became a Lord of the Treasury; but he was always a Liberal, and had all along kept aloof from the family clique.

except the extreme section of both parties. However, so it was; and the fates who had put it into the mind of the Duke of Wellington to decline to avail himself of the watchword of "Reform," and so to ride in at the top of the tide, placed in the hands of Lord Grey and his friends the reconstruction of the electoral representation of the country, which they modified in such a way as to satisfy the public outcry for Reform by disfranchising the Seafords, Old Sarums, Gattons, Camelfords, &c., of the Tories, while they retained\* the Arundels, the Tavistocks, the Horshams, the Thefords, the Morpeths, and the Maltons, belonging as appanages to the Whig ducal houses of Norfolk, Grafton, and Bedford, and to Lords Carlisle and Fitzwilliam. Verily, considering the consummate art with which the town-bred Liberals outwitted the clod-hopping Tories, Lord Grey was perfectly in the right when he declared his opinion that the Reform Bill, viewed aright, was as truly aristocratical a measure as was ever proposed or carried by the imperial Legislature; and our author is not far from the mark when he avows his opinion that Lord Grey's government "was, in its elements, even more aristocratic than its predecessor." We think it a doubtful question whether it was not quite as aristocratic in its measures too.

Defeated in Parliament by the defection of that section of his party which had resolved never to forgive him for his concession of Catholic Emancipation, the Duke of Wellington retired from London and official life to the quiet repose of Stratfieldsay; and though often urged by others, continually declined to be a party to any attempt to upset the new administration, and to form one on a broader basis. In a letter to his brother Duke at Stowe, it is interesting to see how the feeling of duty predominated in the ex-Premier over every selfish consideration or attachment to party; and how consistently for four long years of exile from Downing Street he rejected all suggestions of the kind, as neither "fair considering the King, nor consistent in himself." In this spirit he writes—

"I have been defeated in my attempt to serve the public. I will not say that I will not serve again, as I am going into Hants to serve the King in another capacity as soon as I shall be relieved of the government; but this I will say, I will not now join in any scheme for getting together another administration."

And the Duke kept his word most honourably. Solicitations of the most pressing kind were not wanting from such men as Lord Londonderry that he would take the initiative in some movement of the kind; and when the Duke and Sir Robert Peel both turned a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer, the latter seems to have been vain and foolhardy enough to think that he and his Grace of Buckingham, by laying their heads together, could form a Liberal-Conservative cabinet, on something of the principles of the Peelite party when they formed the celebrated Coalition under Lord Aberdeen, in 1852. This is new to us, and we

\* Lord Grey lost no time in declaring as follows:—"I do not support, I never have supported, and I never will support, universal suffrage and annual parliaments, nor any of the like extensive changes." To this he added the "strongest possible assurance" that he was not "disposed to meddle with the settled institutions of the country, and would have nothing to do with fanciful alterations, which, if carried into effect, would only produce a lamentable collision between the several orders of the state, the firm union and mutual interests of which it would ever be his object to maintain." It is difficult for those who are not in the secret, like ourselves, to reconcile this dignified and truly Conservative language with the noble Earl's advice to the bishops a few months afterwards, to the effect that they could not too soon "get their houses in order"—a text on which the good citizens of Bristol were not long in preaching a rather effective sermon.

thank the Duke of Buckingham for giving us this insight into the real character of Lord Londonderry.

The Duke of Buckingham devotes the greater part of volume i., and two or three chapters of vol. ii., to a history of the great political struggle which came to a head in the spring of 1832, and "eventuated" in the Reform Act of that year. Of course the leading events of this period are readily to be found out by any one who will take the trouble of looking over the contemporary volumes of Hansard's "Debates;" and we are not aware that the ducal English is any improvement on the plain and honest narrative of those events which any gentleman of average education, and gifted with a little industry and a smattering of politics, could have put together at a few days' notice. The real value and strength of the work, such as it is, lies, like the strength of Samson's body, in a very small portion of the whole; and the lock of hair is, as we said last week, the collection of those forty or fifty original letters of the great Duke, from which we gather the policy of himself and his friends during the innings of Lords Grey and Melbourne, when, as he and Peel felt, "their strength was to sit still." The by-plot of mutual dissatisfaction and alienation, meantime, between the Whigs and their Radical allies, by whose votes they were kept in power, is of course related in these volumes with considerable gusto by the Tory Duke, who loses no opportunity of urging that though differing in their views *to* *celo* from O'Connell, they did not scruple to allow themselves to live on quarter after quarter indebted to him for their salaries, and servilely stooping to concessions in his favour, on points upon which there was as great a divergence between themselves and the great Repealer as between the Whigs and the Conservatives, if not a greater one. But these are points on which we are already so well informed that we can scarcely say with truth that we are under any very heavy obligations to his Grace of Buckingham.

There are many other subjects of interest treated by the Duke, on which we should much have liked to have said our say this week; but as we see no prospect of being able to do justice to them within the limits at our disposal here, we must postpone them to our next issue, in which we purpose to draw to a conclusion our remarks on the Duke of Buckingham's "Courts and Cabinets" of the late and present reign.

#### THE GREAT SAHARA\*

THERE are probably very few educated men, to whom at some period or other of their lives the great desert of the Sahara has not been an object of mysterious awe or undefined curiosity. It seems at once to be a familiar and yet an unknown locality, even to one's most youthful impressions. It mixes itself up with our earliest studies of geography, and appears to have an undefinable connection with a certain game in which a map and a teetotum played a prominent part; and yet with all this we seem to remember learning very little about it. With deserts we are familiar. Indeed, the high road to India passes right across one of them, and we have formed acquaintance with wilderness without number. But there is a "touch me not" sensation with regard to the Sahara, which just allows one to be aware of its existence, while keeping at a respectful distance

from it, and which calls up associations of a boundless expanse of shifting sands parched with a tropical sun, where journeys of weeks must be made without a glimpse of water, and where whole caravans in seasons of tempest have found a grave. The volume now before us very much modifies all these impressions, and while setting us right on certain points of geography connected with this same desert, it contrives to teach us that it is a most interesting part of the world, quite as easy of access to the adventurous traveller as many more distant but well-visited parts of the world. And in the first place about the geography. The author takes pains to tell us at the end of his book, what the reader ought properly to be told at the beginning, that the tract of territory which the Europeans know as the Sahara is not, properly speaking, so called at all. He thus divides the country between the Mediterranean and Timbuctoo: The corn-growing country between the coast and the Atlas mountains is called by the inhabitants the Tell; that portion which intervenes between the Atlas over the Hautes Plateaux, or Steppes, as far as the point where the regular supply of water ceases, comprising a large extent of sandy pasture-land, is named the Sahara; while what the English would call the real Sahara, which extends from this point to the water-shed of the Niger—a vast expanse of arid salt sand, affording no sustenance to any living being, except in rare instances to camels—is not called by that name, but is known pre-eminently as "the desert." At first sight it is not very easy to reconcile this description with the course of Mr. Tristram's travels. We were indeed inclined to think that the point defined as "where all regular supply of water ceases," meant where the last oasis ceased; but, in the appendix, he mentions the oasis as a part of the "desert," so that the reader may at once assume that the seared portion of territory which the natives call the Sahara, stretches from the Atlas mountains to the last French military post at the town of El Aghouat, and that after that all is "desert." Unquestionably, the most striking of these three localities is the Sahara. Mr. Tristram describes it as "what the north-east portion of England would be if completely drained of its streams and denuded of its vegetation, wooded dells transformed into rocky naked nullahs, and tillage plains covered with a soil pulverised by the combined action of heat, wind, and attrition." It is interspersed with beds "of rounded pebble and large gravel, besides extraordinary mountains of pure rock salt, which in various places rise suddenly from the limestone." Yet this district teems with animal life. At El Aghouat alone, the population of which does not exceed 2700, there are belonging to the inhabitants 850 camels, 5600 sheep, and 1800 goats. Flamingoes are met with in thousands through it, while ducks, black tern, stilts, water hens, gullinules, and myriads of birds of every description, are met with in promiscuous confusion. The vegetation, after rain, is so rapid that Mr. Tristram saw barley sown on a Wednesday which had shot an inch and a half on the following Saturday. Palm-trees, peach-trees, figs, quinces, pomegranates, pears, and vines on trellises, flourish luxuriantly all round El Aghouat. Much interest also attaches to this part of the author's travels on antiquarian and classical grounds, and also from the researches he made into the natural history and the trade and agricultural pursuits of the district. The Arabs of the Sahara are great sheep farmers. Around El Aghouat they realise by this occupation incomes as high as £500 a-year, sheep fetching no higher price than

\* *The Great Sahara: Wanderings South of the Atlas Mountains.* By H. B. Tristram, M.A., F.L.S., Master of Greatham Hospital, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Donoughmore. (London: Murray.)

fifteen shillings a-piece. They seem also to have a good eye to mercantile pursuits. By far the greatest interest excited by the proceedings of the travellers was among those who entertain the illusion that the English government intend to invade and annex Morocco, an expectation they hail with enthusiasm as promising to open to them the trade in English cotton and cutlery. Their pastimes are of a very high order, falconry being freely indulged in by the rich, and surrounded by a sanctity which would have been esteemed stringent by our own ancestors. But the sport of sports is ostrich hunting, an amusement so full of danger and fascination for every class, that whole cavalades have been known to desert the route on which they are travelling at the sight of one of these birds in the distance. Then there is buzzard hunting and sand-grouse shooting, and other smaller sport. The portion of the volume devoted to this district contains also some valuable information on the progress of the French occupation in Algeria. Properly speaking, that occupation for all colonial purposes extends no further than Boghai, on the southern slopes of the Atlas range. But the necessity of having to storm and hold the position of El Aghouat in 1852, an exploit that cost much valuable blood, has obliged them to place a garrison there, and to introduce their system of "forced colonisation"—if, indeed, it be colonisation in any sense of the word—to Ain-el-Ibel and other intervening spots, and Mr. Tristram says that they contemplate, by means of "military caravanserais," opening a direct communication with their own settlements in Senegambia.

Leaving the Sahara at El Aghouat, designated in these pages as "the last outpost of civilisation," the travellers entered on the "desert," before speaking of which we should mention that, though it gives no sustenance to man or beast, it is, up to a certain point, thickly studded with oases, on some of which stand towns of more or less magnitude. With these exceptions, the district travelled is a curious compound of different aspects of sterility. The ground consists at one time of base rocks, sharp enough to pierce the camel's tough sole; at another it is so slippery that the horses can scarce keep their footing. Sometimes the animal sinks knee-deep into soft suffocating sand, sometimes he is able to canter joyously over a hard pebbly surface, or one crisp and coated with saltpetre. In the more distant parts limestone conglomerate with white flint, disintegrated and terribly sharp, diversifies his course, and dust-coloured leafless shrubs, six inches in length, vary the monotony of the scene. One portion of the desert is named the "Chebka," from a series of "naked, sharp, rocky hills," running at right angles to each other across it, very slippery, and utterly destitute of tree or shrub. After leaving El Aghouat the route is safe enough as long as it lies through the territory of the Beni-M'Zale, a confederation of seven cities which pay a nominal obedience, and some of which—Mr. Tristram does not say that they all do—pay tribute to the French. From Guerrara, the last of these towns, to Waregla—commonly called the last oasis of the desert—it is more dangerous. At Waregla the travellers turned back, wisely, as it appears to us, as between it and the Mountains of the Moon, there is not one single oasis or watery break of any sort, save a solitary well, and that almost invariably dry; and the most interesting part of the desert had been already explored. Mr. Tristram was anxious to get as far as Toredad, fifteen days' journey off, between which and Timbuctoo are not many days'

journey, and several wells, but the country is infested with plundering hordes, and is very dangerous. The journey, therefore, with which the reader has to do, as far as the advance into the desert is concerned, lies almost entirely through the M'Zale, a mild, gentle race, who are described as "more like the Jews than the Arabs, though differing from them in many peculiar traits." The Jews themselves refer their origin to Moab or Lot; but the M'Zale repudiate the theory, declaring that they are Beni-Ibrahim, or sons of Abraham. Their story, which was only known to their Imams, and is contained in the sacred book, which is kept at the capital, Ghardaia, Mr. Tristram does not seem to have obtained in detail, but he gathered that they last came from Morocco, and that they claimed relationship—how far back, whether generations or centuries, does not appear—with a large tribe, the Beni-Ammam, said to be settled on the coast of Babel Mandeb. The aristocracy of the Beni-M'Zale is represented by the Beni-Isguen, who occupy a portion of the desert, not far from Ghardaia, and who differ from the other tribes in their warlike tendencies. They consider themselves of the purest M'Zale blood, and are regarded as the militia of the confederation. Every fortnight one hundred of the citizens are summoned to practise ball-firing for three hours. "The target is the face of a rock, which by the practice of centuries has actually been hallowed into a cave of twelve feet deep." Every thing connected with these people is very curious, and Mr. Tristram has not only devoted considerable space to his personal experience of their peculiarities, but an entire chapter treats of their history, traditions, and form of government, which will repay a perusal.

With these remarks we must bid adieu to one of the most delightful volumes of travel that ever fell under our notice. Besides the valuable information on the natural history, geology, manufactures, agricultural pursuits, and traditions of the Algerian Sahara, these pages literally abound in anecdote. Mr. Tristram seems to have been blessed not only with acuteness and great powers of observation, but also with an inexhaustible fund of good spirits. His narrative is full of humorous episodes, fresh, genial, and never extravagant, and even in the more serious parts his style is so light and graceful that the driest subjects acquire a charm from his way of treating them. If he is as agreeable a companion on a tour as he is in the library through the instrumentality of his book, those who contemplate an exploring journey through a comparatively unknown country would do well to seek his acquaintance.

#### THE CAMPAIGN OF GARIBALDI IN THE TWO SICILIES.\*

CAPT. CHARLES STUART FORBES, the writer of this—by far the most complete record of events yet published concerning the campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies—is already favourably known to our readers as the author of a very pleasantly written book of travels in Iceland; and we venture to predict that this volume will add greatly to his popularity. He is a careful observer and accurate recorder of passing events; and moreover tells what he knows in a pleasant, sailor-like fashion, very refreshing to read. Captain Forbes appears to have undertaken his journey not with any intention of taking part in the fighting, but simply

for the purpose of "watching the changes imminent in Italy;" and was doubtless impelled thereto in some measure by the remembrance of the revolution of '48, when Captain Forbes was stationed off Palermo in the old Bellerophon, an interested spectator of the events then being enacted. The character of Garibaldi has been but slightly discussed, simply, as our author tells us, because "language fails to do him justice;" and this perfection of praise is echoed by all who have been fortunate enough to make the personal acquaintance of this great man. As Captain Forbes did not arrive in Genoa until the 19th of July, and the insurrection may be said to have actually commenced on the 14th of April, when "thirteen insurgents, taken with arms in their hands, were shot by order of court-martial at Palermo," we are indebted to the testimony of his acquaintances for an account of the transactions between these dates, as also after the 1st of October, when the author was obliged to return to England.

The frightful condition of the people in the Two Sicilies under Bourbon misrule needs no recapitulation at our hands; and although Francis II. at the commencement of his reign promised better things, the true Bomba doctrine of ruling by terror rather than affection, soon gained such a predominance in his councils, at the instigation principally of the Austrian camarilla, that the last state of this unfortunate people was worse than the first; and a "system of imprisonment and torture was inaugurated more worthy of the Inquisition than of a European government of the nineteenth century." In all this the young King was doubtless acting under the advice of Austria, than whom a more unsafe guide in such a crisis could scarcely be imagined. Such a state of things as existed could only produce one result; and at the commencement of April, after the famous conclusion of Victor Emmanuel's speech, that "henceforth Italy must be the Italy of the Italians," the first demonstration took place. This had been smouldering some time, and it burst forth prematurely in the convent at Palermo; and, although stifled in its birth, it had the effect of inoculating the whole island, and 10,000 insurgents took possession of the inaccessible interior. In spite of all these warnings, on the 7th at 9.40 p.m., the government announced "perfect tranquillity throughout Sicily, and the government prepared for all emergencies!" It is difficult to explain the apparent folly of the Neapolitan King and his advisers at this time, except his conduct be given as an exemplification of the proverb, "Quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat," for surely no more striking evidences of insanity could be required than those evinced about this period by Francisco the Second. The Neapolitan troops now in Palermo amounted to about 28,000 men, and the police and spies redoubled their activity and vigour throughout Sicily. Castelvola was made governor of Sicily, Salzano commander-in-chief, and Palermo placed in a state of siege; but all these precautions were of no avail. As we before stated, on the 14th of April fourteen insurgents were shot, and by this act the government destroyed every prospect of a reconciliation, for it determined Garibaldi to come to the rescue. Although he had not counselled the insurrection in Sicily, he had promised to help all Italians who would help themselves; he summoned his old followers of the Cacciatori once more, and sent word to the Sicilians to confine themselves to the mountainous portions of the island until his arrival. Space forbids the transcription of Garibaldi's proclamation

\* *The Campaign of Garibaldi in the Two Sicilies. A Personal Narrative.* By Chas. Stuart Forbes, Commander R.N. (Blackwood & Sons, 1861.)

issued at this time, but we would recommend this fervent, soul-stirring address, to the most careful consideration of our readers, as a sure indication of the character of the man from whom it emanated, and showing him to be worthy of descent from those great Romans of whom he speaks so enthusiastically. The whole of North Italy responded; subscriptions were opened, men came forward by thousands; transport was the only hitch. In consequence of this scarcity of vessels, it was wisely determined to confine the first expedition to picked troops alone, and, on the 5th of May, Garibaldi and his followers, to the number of 1067, embarked on board two steamers, leaving a letter for Bertani, constituting him his agent, and requesting him to forward the reinforcements. In this expedition he was accompanied by Bixio, who had been a lieutenant-colonel in the army of Central Italy during the previous year.

On the 11th of May Garibaldi and his followers arrived at Marsala, and with the good fortune which almost uniformly attends him, he managed to land the whole of his men, and this in spite of the presence of two Neapolitan steamers, which only commenced firing after the little army had left the town. This bold line of conduct produced one good effect: it inspired greatly increased confidence in the men; at the same time we scarcely think that the General was justified in hazarding so much to chance, especially when upon his success or failure depended such a stake. "Had it not been," says Captain Forbes, "for the passiveness of these Neapolitan officers, Garibaldi and his officers would have been destroyed."

Garibaldi is now established in Sicily with his 1067 Italians, five Hungarians, and six small pieces of cannon, a few stand of spare arms, and a moderate amount of ammunition; and he is opposed by 50,000 men, a numerous artillery, and fortresses, with a fleet of 900 guns to succour them; he is face to face with 28,000. He is most enthusiastically received by the peasantry of the country through which his march lies, and on the 14th he issues his first proclamation, assuming, "in the name of Victor Emmanuel, king of Italy, the dictatorship in Sicily;" and his second calls upon all men between seventeen and fifty to serve in the militia, which by this proclamation is instituted. On the 15th a battle was fought near Vita, about five miles from Calatafimi, between the insurgents, as they were still termed, and the Neapolitan troops, under General Landi. About ten o'clock the action commenced upon which depended not only the fate of the expedition but of Southern Italy. After a severe contest the battle was decided at all points in favour of the Garibaldians, though this victory was only gained at a cost of 200 men killed and wounded.

This victory very soon gave indications of having produced some effect at Naples. On the following day Marshal Lanza arrived from thence, and on the 19th, the same day that Garibaldi appeared on the heights over Monreale, he issued a conciliatory proclamation to the Sicilians, in which the usual promises were made, and he even went so far as to try to induce the influential people of Palermo to intervene between himself and Garibaldi; but nothing would avail: the die was cast, and the contest must be fought out. We cannot pretend to enter fully into all the details of this most exciting contest, ending in the occupation of Palermo, and which, indeed, require the assistance of the maps, incorporated with the text, all admirably lithographed by Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, of Edinburgh. Suffice it, then, that after a prolonged struggle, in which

the Garibaldians, as might have been anticipated, suffered severely, and Palermo itself in an equal if not greater degree, on the 3rd of June a convention was entered into for an indefinite prolongation of the armistice which had previously been agreed upon for three days; and on the 6th of June, at 7 A.M., the convention for the final evacuation of Palermo was drawn up, just six days after the arrival of the "filibusterers" at Marsala, in which period, with his 1067 warriors, he had defeated 28,000 troops, and seized their capital by an audacious but well-timed *coup-de-main*.

Captain Forbes forms an extremely mean opinion of the Neapolitan officers; "poor in mind, poor in body, they have accepted their position as the laziest method of gaining a livelihood." Of the artillery and engineers he speaks scarcely more favourably, most of them being devoid alike of honour and honesty. By no means likely men these, to gain victories against troops led by Garibaldi, and urged on by a fierce spirit of patriotism.

The entire embarkation of Neapolitans was completed on the 19th of June, the royal troops leaving nothing behind them but ten old useless iron guns and a considerable quantity of vermin. This portion of Sicily having been emancipated, there still remained the reduction of the military posts remaining in the hands of the Neapolitans; these were Melazzo, Messina, Syracuse, and Augusta; and to this end the efforts of the Dictator were now directed. At this time Garibaldi lost the services of General Turr, whose wounds of the year previous had broken out afresh, and necessitated a change to a cooler climate. La Farina just now gave considerable trouble to Garibaldi, by constantly agitating the popular mind in favour of immediate annexation; but this was not suffered to go on for any lengthened period, as the Dictator promptly exercised his prerogative and turned him out of Sicily. The Neapolitan government soon found themselves so hard pushed that they were anxious to purchase the good will of Europe by granting a separate government to Sicily, or even renouncing the island altogether, provided they could obtain guarantees for the immunity of their territory on the mainland. This is the state in which the author finds matters, when he arrived at Palermo, on the 18th of July.

Captain Forbes devotes his next chapter, or rather letter (they are written in the form of letters), to a description of the state of affairs; of the effects of the contest upon the town; and last, though by no means least, of the inhabitants themselves. Of these last, his opinion is somewhat of the meanest; and doubtless had the success of the rising depended upon themselves, it would never have been achieved. Dividing the population of Sicily into two classes, viz., the aristocracy and the working classes, Capt. Forbes describes the one as "ignorant and emasculated with dissipation; and the other degraded and demoralised to a degree without a parallel in Europe," the result, doubtless, of a long course of servitude and vassalage, and which will require many years of careful management to change to but a moderate standard of excellence.

On the 20th Garibaldi gained his hardest-fought battle in Italy, in which the troops fought with a spirit worthy of their leader. The two English commanders, Dunn and Wyndham, greatly distinguished themselves, and indeed they may be said almost to have decided the fate of the battle, by their timely advance with the reserves at a very critical moment of the fight. The result of this victory was soon apparent, and three days

after, the citadel of Melazzo was evacuated by the royal troops, they being permitted to take with them their arms, baggage, and half a battery of artillery. This convinced the Neapolitan government of the inutility of attempting to oppose the further progress of Garibaldi in Sicily, and was only a prelude to the withdrawal of the troops from Messina, Syracuse, and Augusta, as soon as the disarmament could be completed. Another attempt was now made to induce Garibaldi to confine his operations to the island, but all to no avail; he had a mission to fulfil—that mission was to place Victor Emmanuel on the throne of Italy, and he could not now think of sheathing his sword until his programme was completed. Garibaldi, on the afternoon of the 26th, remarked that he did not think there would be any more bloodshed in the island: he was right; the end of this most eventful campaign in Sicily was at hand. On the 29th of July the convention between Medici and Clary was signed at Messina. By this instrument, it was agreed that the Neapolitan troops should retire within the citadel, giving up the forts commanding the town, together with the *matériel*; the royalists to have free opportunity for the purchase of provisions, and the castle not to fire on the town unless attacked. At this time our author had been informed by the Neapolitan commander, with whom he had an interview in company with Captain Lambert, of H.M.S. Scylla, and the consul, that he had received instructions from Naples to withdraw all troops from Sicily, except a garrison of 3000 men to be left in the citadel, and he expected that these would be shortly recalled.

Captain Forbes is here most enthusiastic in his admiration of his hero, speaking of him as "radiant with goodness, looking like some ideal apostle of old, half human and half divine, who had undertaken an earthly mission;" and surely this is language not too highly coloured, when speaking of an apostle who has succeeded in performing one of the grandest missions ever entrusted to man, in freeing a people from a species of thralldom of which we in England can form but a faint conception, even after reading the accounts with which the public prints during the last twelve months have teemed.

During the next fortnight the Garibaldians were largely reinforced; in fact, every available man, with the exception of Bixio and the second brigade, was brought up to Messina, until the troops under the Dictator's command amounted to 10,000 or 12,000 men; and, thanks to an article in the convention which left the sea open to both parties, arms were freely supplied under the very noses of the Neapolitan commanders. By the end of the week after the signing of the agreement, we find that the citadel garrison had been increased again to 4200 men, and the Neapolitan government had countermanded the evacuation of Syracuse and Augusta, showing a change of policy on the part of the King. At this time, too, slight symptoms of Communism broke out at Bronte and one or two neighbouring towns, but these were promptly subdued by Bixio, who shot thirty-two of the ringleaders, and imposed a fine on the commune, holding the principal inhabitants responsible, arguing rightly that they should have taken the matter into their own hands, and so dispensed with his services. Garibaldi has been exceedingly fortunate in the services of such men as Bixio, who is a most uncompromising soldier, and one well calculated to keep in subjection such troops as those over which he had the command. His

method of dealing with military crimes was summary and effective, and he has more than once personally restored order amongst his troops by finding work for the hospital surgeons. In the meantime the ministry at Naples was by no means idle, and diplomacy was busy both at Paris and Turin, but all to no avail; the order to Francis to "set his house in order" had gone forth, and it was now simply a question of days.

On the evening of the 7th, Missori went over to reconnoitre, and found the garrison of Reggio 700 strong, and considerable forces occupying the coast as far as Monteleone, where the main body, under General Viali, were stationed; and on the night following an unsuccessful attempt was made to land 200 picked men, under Missori, to try and surprise the Altafumara, a fort immediately opposite; and Missori, being unable to rejoin the main body, betook himself to the hills, where he joined the Calabrian bands, and on the following morning the welcome intelligence was brought that he and his followers were safe at St. Angelo, and had been joined by a considerable body of insurgents. From this time up to the 18th of August Garibaldi busied himself in preparing the Calabria for his reception, organising his largely-increasing levies, and, above all, in providing the sinews of war, by negotiating, through the municipality of Palermo, for a loan of £3,000,000 sterling. Moreover, the presence of the Dictator in Sicily had the effect of facilitating the restoration to order of the government of the country, so that upon his departure for the mainland, he was enabled to start on his mission without any misgivings as to re-actionary movements or civil disorder.

On Garibaldi's return to Messina from Palermo, on the 18th, accompanied by his friend, Major-General Turr, who had been to Paris on a visit to Prince Napoleon, he found himself at the head of about 25,000 regulars, not more than 5000 of whom were Sicilians; these were divided into four divisions, termed the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th divisions of the army of Italy, the first fourteen divisions being formed by the Piedmontese army. Nearly the whole of the men were supplied with the Enfield rifle; the bayonet, however, appears to have been the favourite weapon. As so many reports prejudicial to our countryman, Col. Peard, have been circulated, it may be right to state our author's opinion of him:—"A more humane, noble-minded man, does not exist, and his deferential and unassuming manner, to say nothing of his undeniable pluck, have captivated Garibaldi."

Shortly after ten o'clock on the evening of the 21st of August, the start was made for the mainland, under Garibaldi and General Bixio; and before four a.m. on the following morning 4200 men were safely landed, without opposition, on the coast of Calabria. To oppose this little army, there were stationed 25,000 or 30,000 men under General Viali, in Calabria Ultra, and 15,000 scattered along the coast. Garibaldi marched at once to Reggio, which he captured after the faintest possible show of resistance on the part of the garrison, the terms of convention being similar to those granted at Melazzo. The Dictator's reception appears to have exceeded in warmth and cordiality anything he had met with in Sicily. The garrison of Altafumara soon followed suit, and throwing away their shakos and knapsacks, started home. The Garibaldians are now fairly on the high way to Naples; all is bustle and excitement; the one army in full retreat, the other in hot pursuit; the Neapolitans being utterly disorganised, deserting

wholesale, and throwing away their arms; capitulating in considerable bodies immediately they had the slightest possible pretext for so doing, the mere mention of Garibaldi's name having the desired effect of frightening them out of all propriety. The chief was now most anxious to reach Naples, report from whence told him that the King's government was fast expiring. The insurrection was now triumphant and universal in the three Calabrias, Basilicata, and even in the province of Salerno, up to the very portals of Naples. On the 5th they received intelligence of the evacuation of Salerno, this event having been greatly accelerated by sending spurious messages by telegraph to Naples. On reaching this town, he was almost devoured by the caresses of the population, who could scarcely realise the consummation of their wishes. On the 7th our heroic General entered Naples, which the King had left but a few hours before; and, in spite of its fortresses being still in the hands of the royal troops, and amid the wildest expressions of delight, kept up without any intermission, he drove into the courtyard of the queen-mother's palace at the foot of the Toledo. But the difficulties of Garibaldi were by no means over; a provisional government must be formed—no slight task amidst the discordant elements by which he was surrounded. Cosenza was entrusted with this task, and by noon he had succeeded; he chose men of all shades, but none of the more violent partisans. By the Dictator's acts immediately after entering Naples, he stamped his policy of making Italy one under Victor Emmanuel. By the 12th of September, large bodies of Garibaldi's troops had arrived at Naples, and the main body of the *Regi* had fallen back on and around Capua.

Captain Forbes devotes a little of his leisure time to visiting the prisons, of which he speaks with rather more favour than is the wont of many of the writers of books of travels, written mostly from hearsay evidence and as Captain Forbes assures us, "every one here says, and what is more, believes, what best pleases him," the accounts which we have received of the Neapolitan bastilles must be taken "cum grano salis."

We can do little more than mention the affair of the 19th of September, when Garibaldi was said to have sustained a severe check before Capua, but which turned out to be a false report, spread chiefly through the agency of some guerilla correspondents. On the 1st of October was fought the decisive battle of the Volturno; this contest has received at the hands of Captain Forbes an account worthy of the heroism displayed. A better specimen of word-painting we never read, and in our opinion this is the best written of any of the exciting scenes described throughout the book. The results of this battle were immensely in favour of Garibaldi, the loss on the part of the royal troops, in killed, wounded, and deserters, being immense. On the 9th of October Victor Emmanuel issued his first proclamation to his future subjects, and on the 11th placed his foot on his new territory. On the 24th, Garibaldi took the field for the last time during this campaign, on the morning of the 25th he crossed the Volturno, at the head of 5000 men, and at daybreak of the 26th, resumed their march, and speedily joined the advance guard of the Piedmontese, where he met Victor Emmanuel, whom he saluted King of Italy. On the 28th Garibaldi retired from before Capua, and occupied himself in winding up the affairs of his Dictatorship, which was now to cease in a few days. Capua capitulated on the 1st of Novem-

ber, and on the 4th Garibaldi distributed the medals to the remnant of the "Glorious Thousand" who landed with him at Marsala. Of these but half remained, their comrades sleeping on the hard-won fields of Calatamare, Palermo, Melazzo and Volturmo.

The entry of Victor Emmanuel into Naples, took place on the 7th, and on the 8th of November, Garibaldi formally made over to him the Two Sicilies, of which he had been appointed Dictator. Titles and rewards proffered by the King, were refused; not for any want of respect to the crown, but because patriotism and honour alike counselled it; and before daybreak on the following morning, he embarked in the Washington, and after paying a last visit to the British Admiral, he started for his island home, after charging his companions in arms of the all importance of their battle-cry, "To arms, all, all of you!" Will this proclamation produce its fruit in due time? A very few weeks will soon suffice to solve this problem, and, in all human probability, we shall see "this young giant, hurrying into a death struggle with its hereditary oppressor," with what result, will greatly depend on the interference or non-interference of the great powers of Europe. In conclusion, we would recommend all who wish to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with affairs which at present divide public attention with America, to a perusal of this most interesting and carefully-written volume.

#### REMINISCENCES OF A SCOTTISH GENTLEMAN.\*

THE Scottish worthy who has recorded his reminiscences in this lively and amusing volume, must be the possessor of an extraordinary memory, as he was born in 1785, and commences the narrative of his career two years later. The book is remarkable not only for the variety of instructive facts it contains, illustrative of Scottish life, and the state of society at home and abroad some fifty years ago, but also for the remarks which the recollections of the period suggest to the author. Born in Edinburgh, he commences his autobiography, according to the universal fashion of Scotchmen, with an account of his pedigree, and informs us that his father was the descendant of an ancient race, and chief of his family; his mother, the daughter of a noble baron, the twelfth in direct descent inheriting the peerage and title of Gray. Of Lady Gray, his maternal grandmother, Philo Scotus relates an amusing story. In 1745 her husband was lord-lieutenant of Angushire, and a friend of the Hanoverian dynasty. His pride, however, was hurt by the treatment he received from the Duke of Cumberland, and he swore, in a great passion, that he would stick a white cockade in his bonnet and join Prince Charlie on the morrow. But the good man owned for wife a "sonsie body," who had a careful mind, and was perfectly resolved that Lord Gray should not risk his title or estates by a league with the Jacobites. She took her measures accordingly:—

"In the evening Lord Gray wished to bathe his feet, as he felt symptoms of a cold from having got very wet in riding to Dundee; he therefore gave orders to his valet to that effect. It was then my grandmother showed her strength of mind and foresightedness. She informed the servant that she would herself attend to his Lordship; accordingly, when he retired to his dressing-room she accompanied him, having previously desired the valet to place

\* *Reminiscences of a Scottish Gentleman, commencing in 1787. By Philo Scotus. (London: Arthur Hall, Virtue and Co.)*

hot water at the door of the room. When all was prepared, and Lord Gray had placed his feet in the foot-tub, her Ladyship brought in the almost boiling water, and poured the whole contents of the pitcher in one avalanche upon his legs and feet. A tremendous yell proved that her end was gained; the limbs were severely scalded, assistance was obtained, the sufferer was placed in bed, and the surgeon sent for, who, after administering palliatives to soothe the pain, gave positive orders that his Lordship was to remain in bed until all symptoms of inflammation were reduced. Of course the intention to join Prince Charlie was abandoned for the time, and ere the incensed nobleman was again able 'to boot and saddle,' his ire against the Duke had cooled down, and the white cockade remained *perdu*."

As a schoolboy, Philo Scotus, must have been a hearty, merry fellow, and his father's position in society introduced him to many privileges, which a keen sense of enjoyment enabled him to relish. Amidst a crowd of pleasant anecdotes, related of that period of his life, a few are interspersed which remind us forcibly of the change which has occurred since the commencement of the century. Sedition was then rife in the Scottish capital, and the boys of Edinburgh occasionally witnessed scenes which would be passing strange to their sons. Philo Scotus sallied forth with his playmates one gloomy October morning, to see a man executed for high treason. The traitor was seated on a hurdle painted black, drawn by a white horse, and opposite him sat Jock Heeh the hangman, holding erect a large axe. When the instrument had done its work, and the head of the traitor was held up by Jock, the boys were frightened and excited, and returned home in a state of fear and excitement. On another occasion, the youngsters ran off to Pinky Burn, to see several soldiers flogged. Happily there were more wholesome recreations provided, of which Philo Scotus appears to have enjoyed his full share. From school we are taken on ship-board. Our hero starts on a trial voyage, having expressed a strong desire for a sea life, and visits Copenhagen and Petersburg. Then follows a bout of college life, interspersed with sundry voyages and travels, which are described with as much minuteness as if they had been undertaken a year or two ago. An episode, in which the author dilates on the manners and customs of the period, is somewhat interesting. In those days the theatre in Edinburgh was usually well attended, particularly on the Saturday evening. Stephen Kemble was the manager, a man so large and clumsy that he could perform the part of Falstaff "without stuffing." Sedan chairs were universally used by the gentry in going to places of amusement, or to private parties. Two coaches conveyed passengers to London, and performed the journey in three days and two nights. Even in travelling to Glasgow it was usual to sleep a night upon the road. The inhabitants of the Old Town were supplied with water by men who conveyed it in small barrels to the different flats.

The next vocation adopted by Philo Scotus, though greatly against his will, was that of a West Indian planter, and in this new character the author has a large store of agreeable gossip to communicate. A severe illness compelled him to return to Scotland, where he enjoyed himself for some time under the roof of his brother-in-law, Lord Doune. From thence he removed to Liverpool, and entered a commercial house in that city. At that time, many of the principal merchants were the owners of ships employed in the slave trade, and with reference to that diabolical traffic, the author tells the following anecdote:—

\* An acquaintance of mine was the owner of

several vessels employed in this horrid traffic, and on my expressing the utter abhorrence which I felt at the crowding and misery of the poor negroes during what was called the middle passage, he begged me to go with him on board a ship he was then fitting out for the coast of Africa, that I might see for myself what he had done to avert some of this wretchedness. I accordingly accompanied him to look at her. The vessel was one of 500 tons burden, with a flush deck, and in all respects as regarded outfit was perfect; but, on going between decks I found full cause for the late interference and new regulations of government, inasmuch, as even under the carrying out of these improvements, the actual height between decks under the beams only four feet, which entirely precluded the unfortunate negroes from standing up, and forced them to continue, for the greater part of the twenty-four hours, in almost a crouching posture: on my pointing this out, and expressing my opinion of the cruelty of thus treating the unfortunate beings, the owner of the ship exclaimed in true Doric dialect, 'Ah, ye'r far wrang. In het weather, the mair they sit the better; and I'm sure naebdy but a supporter o' that wily scoundrel Wilberforce could but agree that the niggers will be vera comfortable betwixt these decks.' There was no use in carrying out any observations further than by saying, 'Well, G., your ideas of comfort and my own differ very broadly, and I wish you were obliged to test yours by trying the comfort of such accommodation as you have provided between these decks in the middle passage.'

The political predilections of Philo Scotus are not often manifested in this story of his life, yet a strong feeling breaks out occasionally, as in an account of a Liverpool election, in which the contest was between Generals Gascoigne and Tarleton, Henry Brougham, George Canning, and the Right Hon. T. Creevy:—

"Mr. John Gladstone (father of William Ewart Gladstone, now a leading statesman of his country) was chairman of Mr. Canning's committee, and by his excellent arrangements a principal cause of Mr. Canning's success; but an overwhelming amount of obloquy was showered upon Mr. Gladstone by the Whig party for having deserted their cause, as he had previously been a most strenuous supporter of Mr. Roscoe, and as such was considered a decided Whig. For years afterwards, whenever he appeared at any public meeting, this feeling was shown in a most violent manner; I was witness to an instance of this at a meeting summoned for the purpose of opposing a continuance as the income-tax, which Lord Liverpool and the administration were anxious to continue; the opposition to which by the public was designated by Lord Castlereagh as 'an ignorant impatience of taxation, and turning their backs on themselves.' Mr. Gladstone supported ministers, and brought down upon himself a crushing attack by a person named Casey, who possessed a power of eloquence and sarcasm which was terrible to all who came under his lash. Gladstone, who was a very indifferent speaker, made but a sorry attempt at reply, and had to leave the meeting amidst hisses and the yelling of 'What wants me?' and other expressive slang. *Strange that his son, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, has shown the same unsteadiness and vacillation in politics as his father; and after denouncing the very tax which his father at one time supported, has not only smoothed over his former horror of that tax, but has positively in his official position increased 'that immoral and detested impost.'* So much for the elasticity of the conscience of statesmen!"

The extreme minuteness of some of the author's reminiscences would perhaps render the volume occasionally tedious, if it were written in a less simple and natural style. As it is, we have been well pleased to listen to Philo Scotus, while recording his memories of the past, and shall look forward, not without interest, to the promised publication of another volume, which will conclude the narrative of his career.

# PATRONYMICA BRITANNICA.\*

It was the conscientious practice of the great Niebuhr in his writings invariably to give his authority, and even when he quoted at second-hand to record the original writer. Mr. Mark Antony Lower, in the handsome and well-printed volume before us, has followed the same laudable custom, but under initial abbreviations which require frequent, and therefore irksome, reference to a preliminary table giving the names of the writers and works from which he has drawn much of his information. This is extremely discouraging, and the more as he borrows largely from Transatlantic authors, copying whole pages of closely-printed antiquarian puns and gossip—not to mention some original essays in the Cottonian MSS.—while he is wholly ignorant, it would seem, of such a writer as Wards, in his "Weber Deutsche Vor und Geschlechtsamen," published at Berlin in 1800; and only once quotes Eusebe Salverte's "Essai Historique et Philosophique sur les noms d'Hommes," &c., which appeared at Paris in 1824. In his preliminary chapters on the origin of Patronymics, he mentions, of course, the "Mac," "O," "Ap," "Fitz," and "son," but neglects to illustrate the subject by any reference to the Arabic "Ebn," the Hebrew "Ben" the Spanish "ez," as in Fernandez and Rodriguez, or the Danish and German "sen" or "sohn" in Thorwaldsen, Wilmsen, &c., or the Teutonic clan-termination in the form of the Roman genitive case, as "Augusti."

He refers family territorial names in Scotland to the thirteenth century (p. xxii.), and those of England to Norman influence (p. xiii.); but he might have added that in Germany family names of commoners did not come into general use until the seventeenth century; and that surnames were first universally adopted by the nobles from their lands or from feudal relations.

We regret to notice a tinge of presumption and an arbitrary style stealing into the author's writings, and we think that he was singularly unadvised in prefixing to the work a lithographic portrait of himself, "bearded like the pard," with hair enough to scandalise the camp of Aldershot, or the delicate sensibilities of the Bishop of Rochester. We always believed, in our simplicity, that a portrait in such a place was a posthumous honour. His former volume on English surnames was such pleasant reading, and bore the marks of so much research and care, that we opened the more pompously-entitled work, the "Patronymica Britannica," with cheerful anticipation. We regret to say that we close it with commensurate disappointment.

Mr. M. A. Lower classifies surnames under various heads—local, derived from trades, occupations, and offices; from characteristics of mind and body; from baptismal or personal names; from the animal and vegetable kingdoms; from symbols; from social relations, periods of time, age, &c.; from ridicule and contempt; from virtues and abstract ideas; from oaths and exclamations; from historical incidents; from foreign names naturalised; from corruptions and change of surnames (pp. xiv.-xx.). Halt is supposed to be the earliest British hereditary surname we have on record (p. xiv.). In 1465 an act of Edward IV. required all Irishmen within the English pale to adopt surnames derived from colour, occupation, art, science, or office (p. xxiii.). The traditional origin of several names, such as Lockhart, Skene, Skrine, Napier, Crawford, Fauntleroy, Guthrie, Hamilton, Hay, Erskine,

\* *Patronymica Britannica*. By M. A. Lower. (London: Russell Smith. 1860.)

Cameron, Tyrerwhit, Dalziel, are given and properly discarded. The story of Bulltrode, equally absurd, is retained, and those of Perceval and several others are omitted. The following curious statistics are given by Mr. Lower of the names of Daniel Fenning's and Mr. Leech's old friends—Smith, 33,557; Brown, 14,346; and Robinson, 66,700 in England and Wales (pp. xxvii-xxviii); Jones numbers 33,341; Williams, 21,936; Taylor, 16,775; "so that one person in every 73 is a Smith, one in every 76 a Jones, and one in every 148 a Taylor;" "every 456th man is a King;" and in the "deaths" column in the "Times" this week we observe an "Emperor," which he traces from Lempriere. Mr. Lower deprecates "a taste for fanciful etymology," and has "little sympathy with those philologists to whom the derivation of Jeremiah King, from Cucumber, is child's" (not to say childish) "play." He, however, falls into his own trap more than once, whilst many of his derivations—e.g. Duckrell, Decent, Harper, Jew, &c.—are simple trifling with his subscribers' good-nature and patience. "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus;" and Mr. Lower forgets the old confession, "I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching."

We must cull from Mr. Lower's long list of names some of the more curious information: Zany comes, through the Italian Gianni, from John; Dante is the familiar abbreviation of Durante; Drake is the Anglo-Saxon Draca, the dragon; and Mr. Lower might have illustrated the fact by the circumstance that Sir Francis named his famous ship the "Dragon;" Affleck is a corruption of Auchinleck; Wilkins of De Winton; Death of Daeth; Maude, of De Monte Alto; Portwine of Poitevin. Several of the old proverbs made on families are amusing—e.g., to live like the Coppingers; false and fair like the Campbells; as many Massies as asses; as many Davenport as dogs' tails; as cunning as a crafty Craddock. A cockney, we are glad to learn, was a nickname of repute, to distinguish the refined Londoner from his rustic countrymen.

When our author justly complains of the highly reprehensible adoption as Christian names of those of Esau, Ananias, and Absalom, we may remind him of a story which he will doubtless like, as it is to his humour. A clergyman was once pressed by the father of a child whom he was about to baptise to use some improper name; he refused one name after another, and, by way of compromise with the man, who was an infidel, agreed to accept any scriptural name. The father, with a grin, suggested Jezebel; which the clergyman very adroitly, both at the font and in the register, converted into Jessie Bell. This is a better and more decent story than Mr. Lower's "Orson."

It is really surprising that a man of Mr. M. A. Lower's attainments should condescend to disfigure his pages with silly extracts of a Joe Miller cast, (e.g., Mr. Othwell Wood), provincial puns, and feeble witticisms, as in the articles on Mull, Hook, Bunyan, Bruin, Baynton, Cranstoun, Metcalfe, Monypeny, Post, St. John, Vowell, &c. How an antiquary of his standing can confound an archiepiscopal crozier with a pastoral staff, or be imposed upon by Mr. Botfield's assumption that he descends from a common ancestor with the Thynne family, is equally amazing. For the first time we are informed that the birth-place of William of Wykeham is a matter of doubt. He often wanders a-field to search for far-fetched derivations, when the true ones lie before him, as in Cheviot; the arms of the Milmans, three left hands, might have directed him to the real

source of the name, Malmeyns; and under the head of "Cornish Prefixes," he omits the Pennedocks, the noblest of all the families bearing the "Pen" prefix. The "crossed keys" originated in no "Catholic dogma," but in the fact that the minster, or abbey, which bore them, as Peterborough and York, had the dedication of St. Peter. Buss, we should imagine, was derived from the old word denoting a fishing-vessel. Had he ever travelled by any of the old stage-coaches between Bath and London, he would have seen the name of Pickwick inscribed as the proprietor; very probably Mr. Dickens thus became acquainted with the name, without any claim to "fabrication." We must require proof before we reject the immemorial tradition in Hampshire for the name of honest Purkess of the New Forest; or accept that for the Sussex Pilkington. The derivation of Sewell, "a scarecrow for frightening deer," and of Catchpole, from that functionary's pole for arresting a fugitive by the neck, ought to have been given. If Mr. Lower will consult Dr. Maitland, he will find reason not to confuse the easy Bonner with the sanguinary Gardiner; and if he will read Dean Trench, he will find a better derivation for the name of Bigot. We wonder that a Sussex antiquary should fail to commemorate under "Borde" the father of "merry-Andrews."

We have been compelled, but in no unfriendly spirit, to point out some of the glaring defects of Mr. Lower's work; yet we cannot dismiss it without due recognition of the painstaking research, the original fancy, and peculiar talent which he has displayed. The volume contains a rich fund of amusement, and a store of information which would in vain be sought for elsewhere. It contains all the elements and materials for a complete success; but if that success is to be attained, Mr. Lower must eschew all attempts at smartness, fun, and humour, and above all, puns. He may find abundant anecdotes to give by the contrast a zest to his graver disquisitions, and he has our heartiest good wishes at this well-wishing season.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Katherine and Her Sisters.* By the Author of "The Discipline of Life," "The Two Brothers," &c., &c. (London: Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough Street. 1861.) Genial, powerful, and picturesque, full of genuine pathos and graphic description, "Katherine and Her Sisters" cannot fail to possess an absorbing interest for that extensive class of novel-readers who delight in a well-told story of domestic life. Were it not for the positive assurance on the title-page to the contrary, we should have judged, from the freshness of tone and the absence of the stereotyped conventionalism of the hackneyed novelist, that the volumes before us were the first essay of a highly-talented and original writer in the domains of fiction. Of the sex of the author we fancy there can be but little doubt. The graceful touches of female character, the delicate handling of the numerous artistic situations with which the story abounds—and more especially the occasional disquisitions into the mysteries of the feminine toilet—taken altogether, indicate pretty conclusively the authorship of a lady; and the presumption is further corroborated by the air of uncertainty and hesitation—almost the only drawback in the artistic merits of the tale—in the writer's conception and delineation of the character of the other

sex. The *matériel* of the plot is slight, but ingeniously woven together; the whole interest, being centred in the fortunes of the Dacre family, consisting of a father and three daughters. Mr. Dacre is of the "stern parent" stamp, and parsimonious withal—every new comer being in his eyes actuated by felonious intentions with regard to his domestic larder. His portrait is thus flatteringly drawn:—

"Mr. Dacre, the father of this family, was one of the most uninteresting and disagreeable men that ever lived. His freaks and impulses, his irritable temper and volatile caprices, ought to have won for him the charitable construction that he was mad; but there was at the same time something so proaic and commonplace in his character, so childish in his tastes, and so uninteresting in his caprices, that while almost universally pronounced to be disagreeable, no plea of insanity was ever advanced in his favour."

The three daughters—Katherine, the gentle, the dutiful, the noble-hearted, to whose care a dying mother had confided the guardianship of her child-sisters; Anne, the beauty and darling of the family; and Rosa, the invalid, a quick, sensitive, and generous girl—are, as might be imagined from the title-page, the heroines of the story, although Janet, the niece of a neighbouring Mr. Frankland—"a tall, large-boned man, who, under a peevish countenance and peevish tone of voice, concealed a kindly nature"—might also, from the important part she plays in the story, lay considerable claim to this title. Katherine and her sisters, living in a retired country village under the control of a morose, unnatural father, lead, as might have been expected, a somewhat monotonous and uncomfortable life; but with the arrival of a new family at Brackleigh House the plot begins to thicken. A certain Mr. Trevelyan—one of the heroes, for these, like the heroines, are numerous—is on a visit to the new comers, and, in the manner duly set forth and approved of among novelists, proceeds deliberately to fall in love with Katherine. This circumstance gives rise to numerous interesting and well-drawn "situations," the result of which is finally that Katherine, mindful of the sacred charge confided to her by her dead mother, does violence to her own feelings, and refuses her admirer point blank. Trevelyan, in the bitterness of despair, retires into private life, enters at the bar, and is lost to the reader for a period of seven years. A second hero then appears on the scene in the person of Mr. Nigel Grey, a nephew of Mr. Frankland, and cousin of Janet. This young gentleman, at the mature age of two-and-twenty, is a mighty consequential personage, with an excellent opinion of himself and his intellectual attainments, which happy frame of mind has been considerably fostered by a year's residence at a German university. When first introduced to our notice, he professes to be a confirmed misogynist—looking upon love and sentiment, and that style of thing, as appertaining to a lower order of intellect. He speedily, however, yields to the charms of Anne Dacre, and confides his secret to his cousin Janet, who all along has secretly loved him with all the intensity of her fierce, wilful, and passionate nature. He is accepted by both father and daughter, and for a time the "course of true love" promises to "run smooth." Learning accidentally, however, that his *inamorata* had previously been engaged, at the age of sixteen, to a Mr. Norman Montague, who, after a brief courtship, had deserted her for an older and wealthier bride, the exemplary Nigel flies into a paroxysm of fury and jealousy, breaks off the engagement

abruptly, and seeks a solace for his wounded spirit in Oriental travel. The unfortunate Anne, in obedience to the unchangeable laws of dramatists, poets, and novelists, forthwith falls into a decline, and prepares to die of the conventional broken heart—of all which circumstances Nigel is kept in utter ignorance, his cousin Janet, who, previous to his departure from England, had promised to communicate to him "everything that happened," having, for obvious reasons, concealed from him the true facts of the case. By mere accident he receives a letter from Mr. Roper, the good vicar of the parish, informing him of the dangerous state of Anne's health. Full of penitence and remorse, he hastens back to England, just in time to witness and expedite her recovery. In the meantime, by a happy coincidence, Trevelyan returns to Brackleigh, and finds Katherine unchanged. The long-ruffled course of true love attains the necessary tranquillity, and the curtain falls on the double wedding to the good old fairy tale "tag"—"and they lived very happily afterwards." It is difficult to over-estimate the artistic skill by which the author has contrived to strike out of such slender materials a story of such absorbing interest as "Katherine and her Sisters," for it is seldom indeed that we meet with a novel of the present day that can rival this in freshness of thought, sustained brilliancy of dialogue, and graphic delineation of character; all toned down and blended together by a deep and apparently intuitive knowledge of human nature. Katherine is a charming conception; the very embodiment of everything that is bright and loveable in life; gentle, patient, brave-hearted, and self-sacrificing to a fault. The last trait in fact strikes us as being somewhat overdone, and, in our opinion, is the only flaw in the writer's conception of the character. It is all very well in novels for a young lady to give a decided "No!" to a favoured lover, inasmuch as a novel has, or is supposed to have, certain legitimate proportions, and if the happy dénouement is realised at the end of volume i., what is to be said or sung in vols. ii. and iii.? The idea is absolutely preposterous. But in real life we believe—but we speak from hearsay only—that heroines generally contrive to reveal their *penchant*, and thus keep the hearts of all parties whole until a more convenient season; and this, without compromising either delicacy or duty. But perhaps we are hypercritical. Concerning Trevelyan we cannot say much, as, *malgré* his position as hero, he does not figure very prominently in the story. In fact, we feel throughout an uneasy, ill-defined suspicion that he is scarcely worthy of such a treasure as Katherine. Nigel Grey is a strangely composite being—a combination of attractive and repulsive elements. His gradual transition from the arrogant, self-conceited puppy, who volunteers to read "Hamlet" to three young ladies to whom he has just been introduced, to the humbled, sorrow-stricken penitent, is a conception of the highest order, and admirably developed. Judged, however, from an artistic point of view, perhaps the character of Janet Grey exhibits a more elaborate finish, and a deeper study of human nature, than any other of the *dramatis personæ*. Her one object in life is unrelentingly pursued, and even when beyond hope is not abandoned without a struggle. The following passage reveals her fierce, impetuous nature at its culminating point. Nigel has accused her of deception in concealing from him Anne's illness:—

"Her lips trembled; her whole figure shook; and her colour ebbed and flowed, from fiery red to ashy pale. At last the words burst forth: 'Yes, I have

deceived you; but for a purpose. Shall I tell you why?'

"'Speak,' he said, looking at her in wonder.

"'Because I would be your wife! Nigel, hear me!' And she sprang forward, and threw herself at his feet.

"'My dear Janet,' he said, transfixed into surprise, and even terror. He stood absolutely agast at her words.

"'Hear me—hear me,' she cried passionately. 'I have loved you all my life long; since first you made me happy in your strange home. I have lived for you; thought of you; when I dared, prayed for you. My whole wish has been to be worthy of you; my whole study to be like you; sleeping and waking, I have had no thought but to be yours.'

"'My dear Janet,' he said, stretching out his hand to raise her up, his hand trembling like an aspen leaf. 'Pray, pray get up; this is very dreadful. What can I say?'

"'I want no words,' she said, rising and crossing her arms. 'I want your love. Now Nigel, dear Nigel, hear me. Take care what you do. Do not throw away your own happiness. I am worthy of you; and she drew herself up, and stood before him, with flashing eyes, strangely beautiful. 'I have made myself so. I have studied your thoughts and your nature till your being is in mine; take my love, which I have not been ashamed to offer, and we will climb hand in hand, and with my spirit to spur you on, nothing shall be too high for your ambition.'

"'Ambition!' he said, shuddering. 'You make me hate it, Janet. I want love, not ambition.'

"'And is there not love?' And there was something mournful in the question, and her eyes lost their flashing, and softened into intense feeling. 'Oh! Nigel; have you known me all these years, and do you not know what my love is? Have I not listened to you; shared your thoughts, felt with your feelings, all but one—and even to that did I not give sympathy, though you killed me? Can the fancy of a few months be like the love cherished and garnered in my heart for years? Can the love she gives, a love you have shared with others, be like my love, which is yours, and only yours; and for which every other love has been trampled under foot?'

We have purposely refrained, in our *résumé* of the plot, from making any mention of Mr. Hope. His melancholy career, crowned by the death of his wife on their wedding day, leaves a painful and unnatural impression on the mind of the reader, without augmenting in any way the interest of the story. With the exception of the few trifling defects we have indicated, we can award our unqualified praise to "Katherine and Her Sisters."

#### POETRY.

*Songs of Labour, Northamptonshire Rambles, and other Poems.* By John Plummer. (London: W. Tweedie.) To view society as a whole, is one of the most difficult duties of the human mind. The human heart finds it very easy. It knows and feels that there is a touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. But to reduce our practice to conformity with this acknowledgment, or to maintain, even theoretically, a perfect system of brotherhood, is only given to those amongst us whose philanthropy far exceeds their natural fastidiousness. We readily assent to the declaration that all men are equal in the sight of God, and yet we are disinclined to show forth our brotherly feeling by sitting next to one of the unwashed in church; we acknowledge that the negro has as valuable a soul as that which is travelling within us towards eternity, and yet we instinctively shrink from the sight of the dark skin, the flat nose, the sensual mouth of the African. In short, there is a contrariety in our sentiments, which shows that we do not yet know what love is in its simplicity. Any bridge that is thrown across from class to class is, in a certain measure, an aid to humanity. If the bridge be strong, it matters not whether it be elegant or not. Mr. Plummer's poems, which have suggested

these remarks, are characterised by very little verbal adornment or metrical beauty; and yet there is so much sound sense, so much sober truth in all he says, that we must perforce incline our ears to the melancholy tales which he tells, and admire the strong logic with which he points out the relative positions of workman and employer. There are several poems, such as that on "Strikes," which prove that he is one of those very bridges which we desire. A Westminster reviewer could not have said more to the point in so short a space. Each side of the question is so delicately dealt with as to leave little to be said. Mr. Plummer is already well known to many who take interest in what is a subject of concern to all, viz., the social well-being of the mechanic and artisan. These poems will doubtless increase his fame amongst his brother-workers, for they are such as would naturally be more enjoyable to the partially educated sense than to the mind refined by more severe training and more copious reading. But even the latter must perceive that the Radicalism embodied in them is very healthy, though the style may be occasionally not quite classical. While the very radix of social misery is frequently struck at, there is yet throughout a most reverential respect for those who are merely "fruges consumere nati." It is the taskmasters of Egypt, who will not even give straw wherewith to make bricks, who will not even supply their human engines with fuel and oil, that are visited with the poet's vengeance, and told, in language which is scarcely respectful, either to the master shoemakers alluded to in the first line, or to the crowned heads particularised in the second—

"Curse, hie ye away beyond the salt-waves,  
With Louls and Pins to be."

But notwithstanding this fierce advice, we gather from the general tenor of these poems that a Liberal-Conservative candidate for the representation of Northamptonshire would have a better chance than Mr. Ernest Jones of securing Mr. Plummer's vote, should he happily enjoy the franchise. There are other feelings besides indignation and wrath in his heart. There is a strange middle-age fervour which has expressed itself well in a poem entitled "Queen Eleanor's Cross," a decided leaning towards the Stuart kings, as kings rather than as Stuarts, and a gentle, affectionate feeling towards all that is simple, both in nature and in man. A piece entitled "The Dying Workman" which is full of true pathos and beauty, and another headed "Northamptonshire Lanes," particularly exemplify this latter quality. He somewhat fails in his descriptions where actors from the higher classes of society are introduced, and is too much inclined to "sweet sadness" in his choice of the legends which he has selected for relation. We may add that it is a dialectic peculiarity to make "real" rhyme with "steal." But that he has much delicacy and softness of expression, even where the thought is not very new, is proved by such lines as the following:—

"The silver queen still rules the night, the stars still  
noiseless move,  
Still seasons change, and Winter's frown brings Summer's  
smile of love."

Occasionally he struggles in the shackles of a metre which he has not fully learned to manage, but we can always respect the man, even where we fail to recognise the poet.

#### SHORT NOTICES.

*Bermuda.* By Dr. Godet. (Smith, Elder, and Co. 1860.) Dr. Godet has not had the advantage of reading the article on excess of periphrasis, or "fine writing," as its author terms the fault, in the last number of the "Cornhill Magazine;" and his present work bears unmistakable evidence that he is a tyro in the art of composition. Defects of style, tautology, and an excessive spirit of partisanship in recommending his native island, appear in too many of his pages, which contain, however, a considerable amount of information, though it is neither so full nor so precise as we could desire. The present governor, to whom the work is dedicated, fares better than his predecessors in the Doctor's summary

of their acts; the black people are treated in a similar strain; while he describes the white inhabitants as "hospitable and amiable, the women are generally handsome, agreeable, well informed, and virtuous, possessing that delicate languor in their look and manner, which is always charming," (p. 147). The public press does not stand equally high, even in this standard of excellence with a reserve: the two journals are depicted in colours familiar to readers of "Pickwick," as represented in the persons and acrimony of the rival editors of *Eatonswill*, being subjects to "screaming fits" (p. 68.). Poor old England is assailed for neglect of Bermudan interests, and her inhabitants for want of appreciation of the Bermudan climate. The Doctor does not hint at the characteristic appellation of his island as "the storm-vest Bermoothes," but prefers to apply to it the "Fairy Isles" of Shakespeare and the pretty but feeble verses of Moore, whom Dr. Godet familiarly quotes as "Tom Moore." The associations of the poet with Bermuda, our readers will remember, were not of the most agreeable kind in retrospect. The island, it is said, bears the name of its first discoverer, in 1522, Juan Bermaudez, captain of the *La Garza*; but, subsequently, was called after Sir George Somers, admiral of the seas, who was wrecked there in 1609, and lost his good ship, *Sea Adventure*. In 1612, a party of English colonists emigrated to the island, which was included in the "plantation of Virginia." Waller's short exile in Bermuda is one of its chief historic recollections, while the munificent scheme of Berkeley College is briefly passed over by Dr. Godet, who expends his attention especially on matter more peculiarly interesting to him as a naturalist and physician. Neither the fauna nor flora of Bermuda appear to deserve any special notice, and its geology presents no particular features requiring detail. Surrounded by a girdle of coral rocks, blessed with a climate almost one perpetual spring, fields rivaling in greenness the verdure the Emerald Isle itself, an air odorous with the perfume of cedar, and an atmosphere singularly free from rain, Bermuda, protected and gifted by nature, will never attain that position to which it might justly aspire, as long its men possess, with many virtues as Dr. Godet avers, yet one great fault—an indomitable indolence of character.

*Photographs of Paris Life; a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, and Anecdote of Paris during the Past Eighteen Months.* By Chroniqueuse. (London: William Tinsley, 1861.) This is one of the liveliest and most valuable books we ever read. Its title sufficiently indicates the nature of its contents, and is singularly appropriate. We recommend it to our readers as a book than which we know few better calculated to occupy a spare half-hour. Pleasant, gossiping, and diverting, it may be taken up and opened at any page with the certainty of entertainment, and closes at any moment without regret. The authoress is obviously familiar, to a degree to which English middle-class travellers seldom attain, with the interior life of Paris, and scarcely a ball or concert, public or private, including the imperial balls of the Tuileries, or those scarcely less gorgeous of the various embassies, but is attended by Chroniqueuse, and the various incidents of the *fête*, and the costumes of the guest described by her with great spirit, and, we can easily believe, with the unerring fidelity which is seldom absent from her sex on such occasions. The names of princesses and duchesses of her acquaintance stud her pages so thickly as rather to inspire a feeling of awe in the bosom of the reader less conversant with society of such exalted rank; and after learning that, in order to facilitate the visit of Chroniqueuse to Versailles, one of the imperial carriages is placed at her disposal, we look at the modest, unpretending exterior of this little volume and its by no means superlative typography, and ask with astonishment why a book which treats on these august subjects comes not forth radiant in all the glories of hot press, and enveloped in the richest of bindings, with haply the Napoleonic cypher embossed on its side and its edges rich with gilding. To female readers the descriptions of the prevailing fashions at Paris can scarcely fail to prove deeply interesting, and masculine readers may dip in these pages without

fear of *ennui*, we might almost say with the certainty of pleasure.

*A Memoir of Abraham Lincoln.* To which is appended a Historical Sketch of Slavery, reprinted from the "Times." (Sampson Low, Son, and Co.) There is no man to whom public attention is so eagerly directed at the present time as Abraham Lincoln, President of the so-called United States. He divides for a time with Louis Napoleon the honour of being the most prominent man in the world. No doubt, therefore, biographies, memoirs, recollections, &c., will begin to pour plentifully from the press. The little work before us, with a portrait of the great man staring gauntly from the cover, is the first of these. It is a very useful volume. Besides the biography of Lincoln, which is fairly executed, it contains a variety of highly interesting information in the shape of extracts from the United States constitution, statistics of the free and slave populations, &c., &c.

*Life of Lord Dundonald.* By J. Allen. (Routledge & Co. 1861.) This nicely-printed, compact little volume is agreeably and well written. It would form an excellent present to a midshipman on going to sea, or rather we should say, should occupy a place on the book shelves of every naval officer's cabin. Mr. Allen has displayed care, temper, and sound judgment in his compilation; and while he admires, as every Englishman admires, the patriotism, energy, and brilliant success of his hero, does not fail to point out his errors of judgment with an honesty tempered by gentleness, such as is highly commendable.

*Choice Thoughts from Shakespeare.* (Whittaker and Co.) This volume seems to be little more than an imitation, and a mutilated imitation, of Dr. Dodd's "Beauties of Shakespeare." For our own part, we particularly dislike a selection that "excludes everything which may be deemed objectionable by the most fastidious persons." The age has quite enough of false delicacy, without having any further encouragements in the same direction. Otherwise, the volume before us is appropriate enough; that is, it contains some excellent extracts from Shakespeare in a neat form.

*The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt.* New Edition. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) It seems that the success of this work in a larger form has encouraged the publishers to issue a new half-crown edition. "The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt" is one of the most attractive books in the world, and every one must be glad to see its contents put within the reach of all who know how to invest half-a-crown profitably.

#### THE MAGAZINES.

"Fraser's."—"Concerning Solitary Days," by A. K. H. B., in this month's "Fraser," is inferior in merit to the previous contributions from the same author, and we are obliged to call to mind our gratitude for previous entertainment to prevent us from voting it "dull." A. K. H. B. confesses that, although he fancied that it would have been rather good when it was stretched out, it has not come up to his expectations, and is heavy. We must confess we agree with him; though, when he says, "a severe critic might possibly say it was stupid," we can scarcely muster gall enough to be the "critical question." We do not know that we can find any other article in this month's number which we can select for either praise or censure; they are much in the usual vein of "Fraser," and the generally first-rate character of the contributions appear in it renders us more exigent than we are in the case of the safer mediocrity of less talented serials. The story of "My Last Governess" is tolerably interesting, and the second article on "Hafiz, the Persian poet," is in our opinion the most interesting in this month's issue.

"Dublin University."—The first article which appears in the "Dublin University Magazine" is entitled "Ships in Armour," and is accompanied by an engraving of the French iron ship *La Gloire*. It speaks volumes for the interest which is taken in this absorbing subject of national defences that two of our February monthlies should have an engraving of this much-talked-of and formidable vessel. The article in "The Cornhill" is like the one in

the "Dublin University," obviously from the pen of a practical man, and there is little fear that both will be studiously read, and the merits of both discussed with equal interest on both sides the channel. Tennyson's philosophy, "In Memoriam," is a somewhat involved and bewildering attempt to get at the key-note of that inspired dirge; there is much that is readable and ingenious in it, but when at the conclusion of this article the author confesses to putting down "In Memoriam" as the early Church put down Owgen, without knowing what to pronounce him, we must own to a similar feeling of perplexity coming over us with regard to this article. "Recent Popular Novels" consists of a review of "The Mill on the Floss," "The Woman in White," and "Lavinia," by the author of "Doctor Antonio." We do not see any particular quality worthy of note, except a vein of captiousness, with which we cannot sympathise, and for which our periodical literature, with one exception, is happily free. The first chapter of a new novel, by the author of "Artist and Craftsman," entitled "An Only Son," appears in this number.

"Macmillan's" for February is in some respects rather heavy, at least its most serious articles are those of greatest merit. First in importance we are inclined to place a spirited and philosophical essay from the pen of Mr. J. M. Ludlow, entitled "Trade Societies and the Social Science Association." Mr. Ludlow is well entitled to a hearing on all subjects which affect the welfare or development of the labouring classes, and this investigation of one of those means for amelioration of their condition, on which much stress has been laid, will be when completed—for the first portion only is here given—worthy of the earnest attention of all shades of politicians. Another admirable article is the one on "Eton," the writer of which has obviously a clear insight into the evils which sap the very root of that noble foundation, and points out the defects with which its system is clogged and impeded in language whose moderation of tone detracts nothing from the gravity of its censure. The Rev. J. Llewelyn Davies has contributed a short article on "Metropolitan Distress," which, following so closely upon the terrible manifestations of misery with which this great city has been so recently swarming, we can scarcely look upon as satisfactory or well-timed. "The Ghost he Didn't See" is a slight Crimean incident, with an attempt to tag on to the end an ill-fitting and unphilosophical conjecture as to the origin of supposed spiritual manifestation. "The Last of the Protectionists" is a glance at Lord George Bentinck. "Ravenshoe" and "Tom Brown at Oxford" are both continued, and there is a second part to the "Reminiscences of American College Life."

#### THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

*New Religious Thoughts.* By Douglas Campbell. (London: Geo. Mauwaring.) Professedly following in the steps of the famous "Essays and Reviews," Mr. D. Campbell declares in his preface that his great purpose in writing the book now before us, is to place the church and her creed where every other good and useful institution and truth rests, namely, on the solid and safe ground of reason and experience. Full of hope we opened a book which gave at the outset so excellent a promise, and earnestly expected to find broad and unprejudiced views, noble aspirations, large-hearted maxims, profusely scattered amid Mr. Campbell's "New Religious Thoughts." How great was our disappointment when we found that at first we were involuntarily filled with astonishment, then with dismay, and lastly with deep compassion for the author of so unhappy a work. We cannot call this book other than an unjust and malignant attack upon Christianity from beginning to end; and so far from fulfilling its specious promise of placing the church of the authors of "Essays and Reviews" upon any "safe ground of reason and experience," it is most palpable that no ecclesiastical system whatever could be compatible with Mr. Campbell's notions of a true and pure religion; and we have not the shadow of a doubt but that the Oxford essayists would courteously decline partnership with the author of "New Religious Thoughts." Would any one of them call Paul an "ambitious

priest" (p. 11), or the Founder of Christianity an "everlasting mischief-maker" (p. 164)? We hardly know whether ignorance, wilful misrepresentation, or misconception, is to be attributed to Mr. Campbell when he attempts a superficial Biblical literature. Let us trust that it is the last—a bare, low misconception of the Bible, that induces him to make such assertions as these: "Christ forbids prayer except in secret; and restricts us to six short general petitions used by the rabbins" (the Italics are our own); or to prove the self-contradictoriness of the Bible by arguments like the following: "Peter says Judas was killed by a fall: Matthew says that he went and hanged himself" (p. 172). "Christ says good works are to be done in secret. . . . Afterwards He says, Let your light so shine before men that all the world may see your good works" (p. 172); and here Mr. Campbell has not the justice to add, "that they may glorify your Father which is in heaven." Again: "In Judges it is said that the Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson when he slew thirty Philistines and paid a wager with their spoil. Paul says, 'The spirit of the Lord is peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness.' The Psalmist cries to God against a great city, 'Happy shall he be that taketh thy children and dasheth them against the stones.' Christ says, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of heaven,'" (p. 171). Such is a specimen of the logical powers of Mr. Campbell, who, in a chapter devoted to Butler, calls the author of the "Analogy" illogical! Mr. Campbell finds a great objection to Christ, because He did not give to the world the printing-press and the steam-engine; because He gave to two poor Jews eye-sight, instead of the telescope and microscope; because He fed five thousand hungry people, instead of founding free trade and extending "perpetual plenty over the world." Mr. Campbell can scarcely have read the Rev. F. Temple's opening essay on the world with much attention, if he can seriously put forward such objections as these, nor can he ever have studied with real earnestness the divine economy of that nature he professes so devotedly to adore. Then, of course, we have the old objections to the Mosaic cosmogony, founded on the theory that the Bible is as infallible in its physical as in its spiritual science, and of which cosmogony we will say no more than that most educated and religious men are thoroughly conversant with both sides of the question, and are quite willing to rest content with what Sir Isaac Newton said, and which Mr. Campbell selects as a motto for his chapter on Moses—"Moses described realities in a language adapted to the sense of the vulgar." There is, moreover, this glaring fallacy running through the whole book—namely, that every priest is necessarily a self-seeking hypocrite. Now, such a definition as this sounds very well in Exeter Hall, with Mr. Harper in the chair; it is the sort of thing every one expects to hear; but far different is it when it comes from the lips of one who is professionally an inquirer after truth—who has greater motives urging him on than a surplice or a candlestick—who is battling, not for the mere minor accessories of faith and truth, but for faith and truth themselves. Such a one must carefully eschew the econtroversial jangling and shibboleth of parties, and must take broad palpable facts as the substratum of all his argument. Now, is it a well-substantiated fact—is it even generally allowed that the clergy of England and Scotland are false, tyrannical, ambitious knaves? Mr. Campbell must know that such an assertion would be most false, and would be treated as such by all honest men. We should say that Mr. Campbell is well acquainted with the works of the late Rev. Baden Powell, but to far other conclusions than those of the lamented Savilian Professor has his conception of the order of nature led him. Likewise, we should imagine that the speech of *Alasurus*, in Shelley's "Queen Mab," has special charms for Mr. Campbell. Few and bare are the traces which we find of any natural and affectionate regret at renouncing for ever as untrue the faith of Christians. On the contrary, we find our author filled with "wild reckless delight" whenever he finds fresh evidences of "the folly of orthodoxy." "I am entranced," he writes, "by this scepticism" (p. 22). We can well believe it; we can trace this

malignant exultation in every page. Throughout we can perceive the latent, but ardent, wish to find Christianity false. Mr. Campbell can but sneer at that sublime wisdom which summed up the whole duty of man in the two greatest commandments of the law:—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbour as thyself." Jesus Christ preaches humility, and Mr. Campbell says that He then bade us copy the base fondness of the beaten spaniel! What creed, what theory of belief, what religion, would the author of these "New Religious Thoughts" give the Christian world in place of the one he deprives them of? We can trace not even the faintest outline of such in his book. Is he bold enough to affirm that man has made such advance that in this, the nineteenth century, he is able to do without any religious formula whatever? For our part, we can confidently prophesy that the time is yet far distant when the lion shall lie down with the lamb. And what, too, is Mr. Campbell's God? We can only fancy Him as sitting silent afar off in some remote region of the "illimitable," watching with cold indifference the onward march of that order He created, and incapable, as Mr. Campbell declares, (p. 106), of altering one iota of its laws. Oh! noble notion of the Almighty One! Is not this indeed a declaration of Dualism? Let Mr. Campbell for a little while follow, though it be at a distance, those precepts of humility he affects to have such a contempt for; let him sit at the feet of those men whose views are pronounced in "Essays and Reviews," and whom he professes to follow, and he will learn that in that Bible for which he now openly declares his contempt, there is much to admire, much to honour, much to reverence, and much to love.

## BOOKS ANNOUNCED.

Admiralty Administration, Its Faults and Defaults, 8vo., 5s. Longman.  
Ahn (F.), Grammar of the German Language, Author's Own Edition, 12mo., cloth, 4s. 6d. Trübner.  
Ahn (F.), New Practical and Easy Method of Learning German, new edition, 12mo., 3s. Trübner.  
Aimard (G.), Indian Chief, 12mo., 2s. Ward and Lock.  
Arnold (M.), On Translating Homer, Three Lectures at Oxford, post 8vo., 3s. 6d. Longman.  
Barrow (Isaac), Mathematical Works, by Whewell, 8vo., 15s. G. Cox.  
Beard (J. R.), and Street (J. C.), Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs, 12mo., 4s. Simpkin.  
Bowes (J.), Illustrated Gatherings for Preachers and Teachers, 2nd edition, 12mo., 5s. Wertheim.  
Bohn's Classical Library—Atlas of Classical Geography, 7s. 6d.  
Bohn's English Gentleman's Library—Walpole's Entire Correspondence, vol. 1, 8vo., 5s.  
Bohn's Illustrated Library—Andersen's Danish Legends and Fairy Tales, 5s.  
Bradshaw's Shareholders' Manual, 1861, 7s. 6d. Adams.  
Cambridge Greek and Latin Texts, Cæsaris Commentarii De Bello Gallico, 18mo., 2s. Bell.  
Chesterfield's Letters to His Son, new edition, 32mo., 1s. 6d. Tegg.  
Clergy List, 1861, 8vo., 10s. G. Cox.  
Coopers' (C. H. and T.), Athens Cantabrigenses, vol. II, 8vo., 18s. Bell.  
Daily Meditations, Reprinted from "Good Words," 12mo., 2s. Hamilton.  
Dickens' (C.), Pickwick Papers, new edition, 2 vols., vol. I, 8vo., 7s. 6d. Chapman and Hall.  
Dod (R. P.), Parliamentary Companion, 1861, 32mo., 4s. 6d. Whittaker.  
Dod (R. P.), Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood, 1861, 12mo., 10s. 6d. Whittaker.  
Essays and Reviews, 4th edition, 8vo., 10s. 6d. Longman.  
Fairy Tree, Stories from Far and Near, 12mo., 7s. 6d. Nelson.  
Fowles (G.), Manual of Elementary Chemistry, 12mo., 12s. 6d. Churchill.  
Francis's Anglers' Register, 1861, 12mo., 1s. Field Office.  
Frial (P.), Treatise on Rivers and Torrents, 12mo., 2s. 6d. Weale.  
Giles (Dr.), New Testament Construed Literally, 2 vols., 12mo., 20s. Cornish.  
Groser (W. H.), Bible Months, 12mo., 1s. 6d. Sunday School Union.  
Handbook of the Court, Peerage, and House of Commons, square 16mo., 5s. Klog.  
Hardwick (T.), Manual of Photographic Chemistry, new edition, 12mo., 7s. 6d. Churchill.  
Havet (A.), Household French, 12mo., 3s. Allan.  
Henry, the Sailor Boy, and His Uncle Gilbert, 18mo., 1s. Tract Society.  
Herbert (C.), Neology not True, Truth not New, post 8vo., 2s. 6d. Nisbet.  
Horace, by Anther and Boyd, new edition, 12mo., 5s. Tegg.  
Horace's Odes, Translated by Theodore Martin, 2nd edition, post 8vo., 3s. J. W. Parker.  
Illustrated London News, vol. XXVI, folio, 18s.  
Iman (G.), Winds and Their Courses, 8vo., 5s. Philip.

Jackson (J. E.), Treatise on Wood Engraving, new edition, royal 8vo., 42s. Bohn.  
Katherine and Her Sisters, by Author of "Discipline of Life," 3 vols., 31s. 6d. Hurst and Blackett.  
Laird (Rev. W.), Biographical Remains, a Brother Believed, 18mo., 1s. 6d. Hamilton.  
Lessons in Scripture Chronology, square 16mo., 1s. Sunday School Institute.  
Lincoln (A.), President Elect of the United States, Memoir of, 12mo., 1s., and 2s. 6d. Low.  
London Journal, vol. XXXI, 4to., 4s. 6d.  
Lyons (R. D.), Treatise on Fever, in Lectures, 8vo., 12s. 6d. Longman.  
Lytton (E. B.), Rienzi, Library Edition, vol. II, 5s. Blackwood.  
Lytton (E. B.), Rienzi, Cheap Edition, 12mo., 2s. 6d. Routledge.  
May (T.), Constitutional History of England since Accession of George III., vol. I, 15s. Longman.  
M'Leod (W.), Life and Travels of St. Paul, 12mo., 2s. 6d. Longman.  
M'Leod (W.), Middle Class Atlas, new edition, 4to., 2s.  
Meen (J. A.), Historical Geography of Palestine, 12mo., 1s. 6d. Sunday School Union.  
Mercantile Navy List, 8vo., 10s. Bradbury.  
Meteyard (E.), Give Bread, Gain Life, 18mo., 1s. 6d. Tegg.  
Morgan (Rev. A.), The Mind of Shakespeare as Exhibited in His Works, 2nd edition, 12mo., 6s. Chapman and Hall.  
Murrell (A.), Lectures at Manchester, 4th series, vol. I, 12mo., 6d. and 1s. 6d. Simpkin.  
Newton (R.), King's Highway, Illustrations of the Commandments, 18mo., 2s. 6d. Nisbet.  
Noaks (J.), Worcester Sects, Hymn of the Roman Catholics and Disasters of Worcester, 12mo., 5s. Longman.  
Orr's Circle of the Sciences, Introduction by Lord Brougham, vol. I, new edition, 5s. Griffin.  
Parkinson (G. H.), Handy-book to Common Law Judges' Chambers, 12mo., 7s. Butterworth.  
Parlour Library—Grey (Mrs.), Young Husband, 12mo., 2s. C. H. Clarke.  
Pastor of the Desert and His Martyr Colleagues, 12mo., 2s. 6d. Nisbet.  
Pick (Dr. E.), On Memory, and the Rational Means of Improving It, 12mo., 2s. 6d. Trübner.  
Power (J. B.), The "I Wills of the Psalms," new edition, 12mo., 5s. Wertheim.  
Practical Commentary on Gospel of St. Matthew, by G. B., post 8vo., 3s. 6d. Nisbet.  
Pycroft (Rev. J.), Twenty Years in the Church, 4th edition, 12mo., 2s. 6d. Booth.  
Railway Library—Dumas (A.), Catherine Blum, 12mo., 1s. Routledge.  
Rawlinson (G.), Conflict of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems, nine Sermons, 8vo., 9s. Longman.  
Recreations of a Country Parson, 2nd series, post 8vo., 9s. J. W. Parker.  
Reid (Capt. Mayne), Wild Huntress, 3 vols., post 8vo., 31s. 6d. Bentley.  
Revival, vol. III, 4to., 2s. Morgan and Chase.  
Ritchie (W.), Life for God Exemplified in Character, &c., of Nehemiah, post 8vo., 4s. 6d. Hatchard.  
Rivers (T.), Rose Amateur's Guide, 7th edition, 12mo., 4s. Longman.  
Scott (Lady), Skeleton in the Cupboard, new edition, post 8vo., 5s. Saunders and Olley.  
Scott (Sir W.), Poetical Works, New Illustrated Edition, vols. I and II, 12mo., 3s. each.  
Scott (Sir W.), Waverley Novels, New Illustrated Edition, vols. xiv and xviii, 4s. 6d. each.  
Shepherd (G.), Fall of Rome and Rise of New Nationalities, post 8vo., 7s. 6d. Routledge.  
Stratford Shakespeare, vol. I, new edition, 12mo., 3s. 6d. Griffin.  
Tales from Blackwood, vol. XII, 12mo., 1s. 6d. Blackwood.  
Timbs (J.), Year Book of Facts on Science and Art, 1861, 12mo., 4s. Kent.  
Trollope (A.), Doctor Thorne, 6th edition, post 8vo., 5s. Chapman and Hall.  
Vaughan (R.), Revolutions in English History, vol. II, Revolutions in Belgium, 8vo., 15s. J. W. Parker.  
Why Do I Believe, 12mo., 1s. 6d. Tract Society.  
Wyn (E.), Sleeping Bard, Translated and Edited by G. Borrow, post 8vo., 5s. Murray.

WE have received a copy of "Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, Knighthood, &c." for 1861, being the 21st year of that well-known publication. The principal novelty and addition is the effort that has been made in this new volume to "record all gazetted appointments in the Volunteer Service" under the name of each titled person. The Chinese war also has caused a large accession to the Order of the Bath, all which Captain Dod has duly chronicled.

THE MESSRS. O'BRYEN, we understand, are engaged upon a new edition of their "Naval Biography," to be brought down to the most recent date.

MR. R. HARDWICKE announces the publication of a new work by Sir John Bowring.

MESSRS. LONGMAN are about to publish a "Life of Richard Porson." It is strange that as yet we have no biography of that most eminent scholar of the present century.

THE next Number of "THE EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY" will be Published on Saturday next.

# MUSIC AND DRAMA.

## COVENT GARDEN.

Miss Louisa Pyne's recovery from her recent indisposition, and her consequent re-appearance as Bianca will be hailed with pleasure by all those who delight in the splendid execution of Balfe's latest, most ambitious, and most successful work. We have so often and so recently discussed the merits of this opera, that we need say no more now than express our hearty wishes that it may meet with—what it most assuredly deserves—a long and prosperous run. The omission of Mr. Harrison's spirited song in the third act (p. 40):—

"Tis not purple and gold that ennoble the man,  
Nor the babbles the vulgar revere;  
'Tis the heart that can feel, 'tis the head that can plan,  
'Tis the soul that no danger can fear!"

is to be regretted, and we hope to see it restored to its proper position when the pantomime is withdrawn. The only reasonable excuse for its omission is to be found in the length of the opera, and the amount of time necessarily required for its performance; but could not the same end be more legitimately attained by a resolute persistence in declining *encores*?

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The "Bohemian Girl" is still performed at this house. Mr. Sims Reeves is announced to make his re-appearance next week in "Robin Hood."

## STRAND.

"The Silver Wedding," which is the last novelty of the Strand Theatre, is from the pen of J. P. Wooler, Esq., and is founded upon a pleasant though curious custom prevalent in some parts of Germany, of observing the wedding anniversary which completes a quarter of a century of wedlock as a feast day, under the title, which is that given to the piece, of "The Silver Wedding."

Max and Gertrude Altman (Mr. Parselle and Mrs. Selby) are the couple the twenty-fifth anniversary of whose marriage is thus to be celebrated on the day on which the plot of the drama commences. To this point their life has been one of such rare nuptial felicity as is seldom witnessed off the stage; and, to add to the delights of the day, they have consented that the union of their only daughter and heiress, Adeline (Miss F. Hughes) with William Leonhardt (Mr. W. Mowbray), a poor but hard-working and frugal artist, shall take place on the morning of the auspicious silver wedding, "and all goes merry." The friends are invited to the feast, when a disturber comes in the person of Judas Braitkopf; who, though as unlike a Mephistopheles or a demon of discord as can well be imagined, succeeds in a short space of time in bringing about a change as complete and undesirable as it is sudden. He persuades Max Altman that he is henpecked; and once convinced that his opinion is entertained of him, Max, in order to prove its injustice, abuses his astonished wife and all but beats her, turns her ultimately out of the house, breaks off the wedding of his daughter, smokes in the sanctuary of his wife, gets drunk, insults his friends, and conducts himself generally as a "brute." The first act concludes with this scene of confusion and dismay, and to this point the piece, though not without its good points, was heavy. In the next act it is necessary to restore matters to their former happy state. This is done more easily than might be expected. Rosa Morgenroth (Miss Charlotte Saunders) has been present during the whole of the first act, taking only the inactive part of a general friend and admirer, and alluding on every possible occasion to someone or other of the numerous suitors whom, for some fault or negligence or other, she has been compelled to "throw over," a joke which though it generally secured a laugh, was too often repeated. Judas falls under the power of the fascinations of the sprightly Rosa, proposes to her, and is accepted conditionally upon his effecting a reconciliation between Max and his wife. He goes accordingly, and finds Max fit for his purpose, in a highly repentant humour, partly the effects of sorrow at his wife's departure, and partly owing to the departing fumes of what he has drunk.

He then, with skilful casuistry, unsays all he has before said, and Max ingeniously accepts his latter arguments with a confidence equally implicit with the reliance he placed upon his friend's former and more dangerous advice. He repents and is reconciled, the silver wedding is after all happily celebrated, and the same day witnesses the second wedding, already alluded to, of the young painter and Adeline, with the prospect of being followed by the speedy union of Judas Braitkopf and Rosa Morgenroth. The second act is certainly more bustling and entertaining than the first. Many of the jokes tell well, and if the character of the husband were not a little too absurd in its weakness, the piece would be well enough. The acting is good; that of Mrs. Selby excellent. We wish Miss F. Hughes, who looks charming in the character of Adeline, would throw a little more animation into it.

## ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The various opinions expressed with regard to the performance of the "Messiah" on the Friday of last week are so conflicting, and so much at variance, as almost to appear irreconcilable; but there is no doubt that this discrepancy may be entirely accounted for when the different situations of the various hearers are sufficiently taken into account. We must candidly confess that to our ears, situated as we were on the east of the choir railing, the effect of the whole was far different to that which we had led ourselves to expect. More than once the chorus and the orchestra seemed perfectly independent of each other; this was most observable in the chorus in G minor, "And He shall purify the sons of Levi," where the effect of the semiquaver passage on the last syllable of the word "purify" was quite lost in the complete reverberation that filled the dome; and, not to specify others, we may allude to the very unsatisfactory way in which the tenors led off in the chorus "Let us break their bonds asunder." For the first time in our lives, the inspiring "Hallelujah!" for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth failed to produce that feeling of devotional exaltation, which we have hitherto regarded as inseparable from its performance; and in one chorus only, "For unto us a child is born," was the effect at all commensurate with our expectations. But in mitigation of what may seem the unnecessary severity of the above remarks, we must add that as a first performance, executed under great difficulties and disadvantages, the result, though not quite what was anticipated, was still so far satisfactory as to afford the highest gratification to those who were more favourably placed for hearing it; those, for instance, who were fortunate enough to obtain seats in the north gallery, where the effect seems to have been nearly perfect. Among the solo parts, Mr. Sims Reeves alone obtained the unanimous recognition of his superlative vocal powers; and in the tenor parts allotted to him he acquitted himself in a manner worthy of the occasion. Admirable musician as Mr. Goss is, we question his capacity for managing an orchestra and chorus of such dimensions, and under such difficult circumstances. However, he led them through, notwithstanding the very curious fact that Mr. Blagrove's tempo was on some occasions far from identical with that of the conductor. The organ was entrusted to Mr. George Cooper, a gentleman whose attainments are too well known to need any praise from us; but we may be excused for saying that if the other executants had been as steady and as reliable in their respective posts, the conductor's duties, at no time very easy, would have been considerably lightened. What has been the financial success of this musical experiment we have not yet heard.

## MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.

Want of space prevents us from doing more than presenting our readers with the programme of this, the fiftieth concert:—

PART I.	
Duett in E flat, Op. 20	Mendelssohn
Song, "O cara imagine"	Mozart
Song, "On music's softest pinions"	Mendelssohn
Nocturno, "Per vall, per boschi"	Blangini
Sonata in D major, piano	Clementi
PART II.	
Sonata in A, piano and violin	Mozart
Song, "Estelle"	H. Smart
Duett, "Faro ciel"	Paer
Quartett in G, Op. 18	Beethoven

## ST. JAMES'S HALL.

On Tuesday evening last the first of a series of three concerts took place, in aid of the testimonial fund now being raised for the purpose of rendering "some service and encouragement to Mr. Hullah at a very trying period of his life," objects which, we fear, were not attained on this occasion, judging by the scant attendance at St. James's Hall. We hope a better fate awaits the two next performances, or the aid will be questionable. A short time since when the St. Martin's Hall was destroyed, everybody inquired, "What will become of Mr. Hullah?" The problem is solved, and the public that affected so much sympathy owe it as a debt of gratitude to one of their most efficient servants, that he should receive every assistance towards recovering his position.

The Vocal Association, however, animated by a philanthropic spirit, gave a performance as announced, of which the following was the programme:—

PART I.	
Overture, "Ruler of spirits"	C. M. von Haber
Part Song, "Nay, never say our arms"	Hullah
Aria, "Madamina" (Don Giovanni)	Mozart
Grand Aria, "I will extol" (Abraham)	Molique
Fantasia Appassionata for Violin, with orchestral accompaniments	Vieuxtemps
PART II.	
"Undine"	
PART III.	
Overture (Ruy Blas)	Mendelssohn
Song, "The storm"	Hullah
Terzetto, "When evening twilight falls"	F. Berger
Aria, "The wind is fair, good bye"	Hullah
Song, "O doubting heart"	
Part Song, "Song should breathe"	
March (Athalia)	Mendelssohn

The principal attraction was naturally the *Undine* of Mr. Benedict (the conductor of the society), a lyrical legend written by Mr. John Oxenford, performed for the first time at the Norwich Festival in September last, and produced in London on the occasion of Madame Clara Novello's farewell, on 21st November following. "Undine," which we consider to be one of the best of modern cantatas, is written with great skill, and at the same time is full of attractive melody. The introduction—a most appropriate opening to a story which treats of "Naiads who sport in restless waves," "crystal springs," and such like fairy lore—is smooth and flowing. The opening chorus of female spirits, broken in upon by a solo of Hildebrand (Mr. Weiss), is of the same character, and proved very effective. The solo of *Undine* (Miss Banks), "Mark the waves," is a melody of extreme excellence and grace. Miss Banks did it ample justice, and her song was unanimously re-demanded. The next piece in order is the *terzetto* for Hildebrand (Mr. Wilbye Cooper), *Undine*, and *Kuhleborn*, "Daughter of a wondrous race." This also is a cleverly-written *morceau*, and was most efficiently rendered. The *scena* for the hero, Hildebrand, is a capital tenor, of a martial nature. A March (wedding, we presume, from the context), which cannot fail to become popular, forms a magnificent prelude to the chorus, "Hail to the noble pair," which, like its predecessor, is admirably written. A new personage now appears in the form of *Bertrada* (Miss Palmer), whose air, "The baron's old castle," is admirably calculated to show her fine voice to advantage; a duett, "Happy day!" for the same lady; and "Hildebrand," a quartett, for all parties concerned, and a grand chorus, with "Undine" (solo), all of which are of the same good quality, being a highly interesting and excellent composition to end. The whole performance seemed to be appreciated, and was listened to with marked attention throughout.

The rest of the programme, as will be seen, consisted of M. Vieuxtemps's beautiful "Fantasia Appassionata" for the violin, with orchestral accompaniments, performed for the first time in London, and which was magnificently executed by the composer; part songs by Mr. Hullah and Mr. Francisco Berge, sung by the members of the association, whom, by the way, we may congratulate upon their improvement since last season. The songs assigned to Miss Banks, Miss Palmer, and Mr. Wilbye Cooper, it is unnecessary to state, received every justice. The grand air, "I will extol," from Herr Molique's oratorio of "Abraham," was also exceedingly well rendered by Madame Weiss.

sacred music being certainly that lady's *forte*. The aria from "Don Giovanni," though very well sung by Mr. Weiss, we prefer to hear in its proper place—the opera. A word of praise is due to the orchestra and Mr. Benedict their conductor for the style in which they executed the overtures, especially the beautiful "Ray Blas" and final "March;" the latter they evidently played for their own especial gratification, the hall being nearly tenanted. (Can nothing be done to keep people in their seats until the termination of a concert?) Messrs. F. Berger and Wilhelm Ganz presided at the pianoforte.

Madlle. Parepa, who was announced to take part in the proceedings, was "suddenly laid aside (*sic*) from all professional duties."

#### EGYPTIAN HALL.

There is no entertainment the loss of which we shall so much regret as that of the London Glee and Madrigal Union, whose performances terminate this day. During the last month the members of this Union have given some of the choicest specimens of English glees, such, for instance, as those of Weekes, Webbe, Spofforth, Horsley, and Calcott—all executed with the greatest amount of taste and expression. The influence exercised upon our drawing-room music by these performances cannot be too highly estimated; they show clearly what ample stores of melody and harmony are within our grasp, if only we will consent to put out our hands for them, instead of attempting to astonish our friends and country cousins by reproducing, *usque ad nauseam*, the threadbare ditties of modern Italian composers; this is not the first time that the public has to acknowledge its obligations to Mr. Mitchell, the spirited originator of these domestic concerts, for the successful combination of the *dulce* with the *utile*. For our own part, we shall be only too glad to welcome the Union back again to the Dudley Gallery after their provincial tour.

#### MUSICAL GOSSIP.

A new biography of Carl Maria von Weber, by his son, Max von Weber, is announced. The diary of the great musician, extending over a period of ten years, from 1816 to 1826, the year of his death, will be incorporated in the work.

Immediately after the production of Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser" at the Grand Opera, Paris, a new work by Gounod is to be put in rehearsal.

The first representation of "Ashtaroith," a comic opera in one act, the music by M. Debillmont and the words by Henri Boisseaux, took place at the Théâtre Lyrique on the 25th of last month; and on the same evening, at the Théâtre des Bouffes Parisiens, was performed for the first time an operetta, or, as it is styled in the French papers, a "Bouffonnerie Musicale," in two acts. The libretto is by M. Bourdois, and the music composed by three young artists, MM. Aristide Hignard, Léo Delibes, and Erlanger.

M. Beyer's new opera will be brought out at the Opéra Comique under the title of "La Statue."

Madlle. Emma Livry, pupil of Taglioni, has been engaged by Mr. Gye for the ensuing season at Covent Garden. The success which this eminent danseuse has lately achieved in the ballet of "La Forfala" at Paris, is a sufficient guarantee for her merits.

At the Théâtre Italien "Don Giovanni" to be followed by "Le Nozze di Figaro," will shortly be given, the leading parts being allotted to Signor Mario, Zucchini, Gardoni, and Mmes. Fenco, Battu, and Dalmondi. The last named artist will make her *début* in the part of *Ehira*, and Madlle. Marie Battu will for the first time undertake the rôle of *Zerlina*.

MM. Maurin, Chevillard, Viguier, and Sabatier held their second *séance* on Thursday, at the Salons de Pleyel. The programme comprised the quartett in E flat, op. 127, and the quartett in C, op. 59, by Beethoven. Between the quartetts, M. Théodore Ritter executed a piano sonata by the same master, op. 110.

M. Beaumont, the manager of the Opéra Comique, of whose activity and energy we have more than once spoken in the columns of this journal, has been presented by the actors and employés of the establishment with a handsome bronze ornament, with a suitable inscription upon it.

The Feast of the Purification is to be celebrated this day by the Association of Musicians, in the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Paris, with a performance of Adolphe Adam's first Mass, dedicated to Pope Gregory XVI.

The new pianoforte sonata composed by M. Henri Herz, and dedicated to Auber, is to be executed by the composer himself, at his next public concert.

M. Alexandre Dumas has arrived in Paris, in order to superintend the production of a new drama founded on his romance, "Le Vicomte de Bragelonne;" but as it is to follow "Les Massacres de Syrie," a considerable period will probably elapse before it is brought out, M. Séjour's piece being so very successful. Those who are familiar with the novel itself may like to be informed of the intended distribution of the rôles. M. Laferrrière will represent *Louis XIV.*; M. Lugnet (from the Théâtre Porte St. Martin) his minister, *Torquet*; Deshayes, the *Viscount of Bragelonne*; and Arondel, *Colbert*. With regard to the ladies who figure in the piece—*Anne of Austria* will be represented by Madlle. Clarisse Miroy; *Madlle. de la Vallière* by Madlle. Page; and *Henrietta of England* by Madame Thais Petit.

The censorial interdiction has been removed from the "Tour de Nesle," the joint composition of MM. Dumas and Gaillardet, and it will accordingly be performed, with some modification, at the Porte St. Martin, after the "Beatrice" of M. Vacquerie.

A new piece has been brought out at the Palais-Royal, entitled "Pénates de l'Oncle Giffard."

The following letter was accidentally mislaid, or it would have been attended to earlier:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'LITERARY GAZETTE.'"

"Amateur Mus. Soc., Brixton,  
Jan. 12, 1861.

"Sir,—My attention has just been called to a notice of our last concert in your number of this day's date, for the kindly tone of which I beg to express my thanks. Reference is there made to a foreign journal having made mention of the society; being curious to see the paragraph, I should feel obliged if in your next publication you would give me the name and date of the paper in which such remarks appear.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"W. H. MARTIN, Hon. Sec."

[The passage to which we alluded is to be found in the "Signale für die Musikalische Welt" for December 13, 1860 (p. 630). As some of the members of the above-mentioned society may not have an opportunity of consulting the original, we have transcribed the passage *in extenso*:—"Anerkennend müssen wir noch Schliesslich von den Leistungen der Amateur Musical Society, Brixton sprechen, die Aufführung der Es dur symphonie, No. 8 von Haydn. Kann eine gelungene geizant werden, ebenso gelang die Freischütz overture. Die Solo-vortrage aber waren durchweg schlecht. Ausser einer gar zu langen Clarinet-Fantasie mussten wir einige Arien von einem Tenoristen ohne Stimme hören und endlich plagte uns eine liebenswürdige Lieb-haberin mit dem langweiligen Vortrag der Abgelerten Cascade. Der Borsland dieser Gessell-schaft, Mr. Turville und der Musik-director Boose, ein Darmstädter, geben sich viele Mühe im das Gedeihen dieses Amateur Unions." Now that the London Amateur Musical Society is no more, we believe the first place must be awarded to the society in question, notwithstanding the severity of the criticism in the "Signale."—Ed. "Literary Gazette.")

In the list of artists lately deceased we find the following names: M. Henri Murger, author of "La Vie de Bohème," and "Le Serment d'Horace," which has obtained such remarkable success at the Palais-Royal; M. Libert, a very promising musician, leader of the orchestra at the Théâtre Lyrique; Adolphe Koetting, a Russian composer, who died at the age of thirty; Madame Caroline Mennechet De Barival, celebrated not only as a pianiste, and a composer of music for that instrument, but as the authoress of some literary works, "Lettres sur la Musique," and "La Marquise de Prestes," the latter being a novel of some repute for its delicacy in the delineation of character;

and Madame de Bawr, at the advanced age of eighty-three. The latter had been a pupil of Grétry, and was the composer of some slight pieces which were popular in the time of the consulate. Amongst her literary productions are "Histoire de la Musique," (Paris, Andot, 1823, 1 vol. in 12mo.), since translated into German by M. Auguste Lewald; and "Mes Souvenirs," (Paris, Rassard, 1823, 1 vol. in 12mo.), containing some highly interesting details about Grétry and other musicians.

We hardly know whether to give credence to a report in circulation, of the death of Mme. Borri better known to the *habitués* of the opera as Mlle. Pocchini. We have seen nothing but a bare statement of the fact, without any relation of the attending circumstances.

M. Assoni, formerly a baritone of some celebrity, has recently expired at New York, after a long and painful illness.

Hector Berlioz's last operatic work, "Les Troyens," is in the engraver's hands, and will most probably be issued some time before the work itself is performed.

A new opera in three acts, "Nerida," has been brought out at Lisie by a native composer, Ferdinand Lavainne.

Donizetti's posthumous opera in one act, "Rita," has been produced at Brussels, with complete success; Madlle. Dupuy as *Rita*, M. Aujac in the rôle of *Peppo*, the long-suffering husband; and M. Bataille in the character of the *Marseillais seaman*, *Gasparo*. "Why?" pathetically exclaims a Belgian theatrical critic, "Why does not M. Bataille always play the part of a *Marseillais seaman*?"

The probability of Signor Verdi's election as member for Turin deserves mention amongst our musical items. This may perhaps account for the prohibition of the "Trovatore" at the Apollo Theatre, Rome. The popular maestro has long been well known for his patriotic sentiments.

Mr. Lumley's Italian company, consisting of Madlle. Tietjens, Madlle. Casaloni, and Signors Giuglini and Cima, have been performing the "Trovatore" at the Théâtre Regio, Turin, with the utmost success. "Norma" was intended to follow soon after, and a new tenor, Signor Sirchia, also belonging to the troupe, was expected to make a very successful *début*.

In our last week's impression ("Literary Gazette," Jan. 26, p. 89), we alluded to the favourable reception accorded to Signor Verdi's opera, "Il Ballo in Maschera," and the censures freely bestowed on Mme. Grisi and Signor Mario. A Parisian critic, speaking of the performance of the latter, significantly says:—"Je ne voudrais pas qu'on m'accusât d'exciter les citoyens à la haine les uns contre les autres, mais le public devrait avoir le triste courage de renvoyer *brutalement* à sa villa de Florence un artiste qui abuse de son profil pour nous imposer le spectacle déplorable de son agonie. Nous avons été indulgent parfois vis-à-vis de Mario . . . mais il y a des limites à tout, et quand le succès d'un opéra risque d'être compromis par la nullité absolue d'un chanteur, il est du devoir de la critique de déposer toute bienveillance, toute urbanité. . . . M. Mario ne veut pas se retirer, qu'on le chasse! Les *chats* ont commencé, gare les sifflets!" Apropos of the opera itself, a curious history attaches to the libretto, which was written many years ago by the prolific M. Scribe expressly for Rossini, and accepted by him. After a careful and deliberate study, the Pesarese Maestro—returned it, declaring himself unable to handle it in a fit manner. It was then tendered to M. Auber, who thereupon composed his *Gustavo III.*; and finally it has fallen into the hands of Signor Verdi, whose opera was written in 1853 for the Théâtre San Carlo at Milan; but the performance being interdicted by the Neapolitan authorities, it was performed at the Apollo Theatre, Rome, in 1859, and has been performed there several times with immense success. There was a rumour current not long since, that it was about to be produced at Her Majesty's Theatre, but we fear this was a rumour and nothing more. The scene of the opera is shifted from Sweden to Naples; in place of *Gustavus*, we have *Ricciardo*; *Duke of Olivares*, Governor of Naples; for *Ankarstrom* we have *Renato*, Secretary to the Duke, and husband of

*Amelia*, with whom *Ricciardo* is in love. The opera terminates with the assassination of the Duke by *Renato*, but not before the former has time to exculpate the character of *Amelia*, and declare her entire innocence.

The original score of Mozart's "*Nozze di Figaro*" is now for sale, and is placed for that purpose in the hands of M. Scheuring, at Presburg.

To return from all these foreign items to our own musical world, we may call attention to the approaching performance of the "*Messiah*," at Exeter Hall, by the National Choral Association, a body already consisting of upwards of eight hundred members, though it has been called into existence only within the last two months, by Mr. W. G. Martin. The society will give ten performances, the proceeds from the first of which will be devoted to relieving the distress at Coventry.

#### MUSICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.			
Orchestral Concert	Covent Garden	2	P.M.
Popular Concert	St. James's Hall	8	
" <i>Bianca</i> "	Covent Garden	7	
"	Her Majesty's	7	
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.			
Quartet Concert	Exeter Hall	8	
Promenade Concerts	St. James's Hall	8	
" <i>Bianca</i> "	Covent Garden	7	
"	Her Majesty's	7	
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.			
<i>Messiah</i>	Exeter Hall		
Promenade Concert	St. James's Hall	8	
" <i>Bianca</i> "	Covent Garden	7	
"	Her Majesty's	7	
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7.			
Orchestral Concert	Myddleton Hall		
Promenade Concert	St. James's Hall	8	
" <i>Bianca</i> "	Covent Garden	7	
"	Her Majesty's	7	
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8.			
" <i>Creation</i> "	Exeter Hall	7½	
Promenade Concert	St. James's Hall	8	
" <i>Bianca</i> "	Covent Garden	7	
"	Her Majesty's	7	
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9.			
Orchestral Concert	Crystal Palace	3	
Promenade Concert	St. James's Hall	8	
" <i>Bianca</i> "	Covent Garden	7	
"	Her Majesty's	7	

#### SCIENCE.

##### NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 24—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair.

William Allen, Esq., was elected a member of the society.

Dr. Namur, secretary of the Archaeological Society of Luxembourg, was elected an honorary member of the society.

Mr. John Evans read a short paper communicated by Sebastian Evans, Esq., M.A., on "Modern Art and the New Bronze Coinage," showing that, as works of art, the new coinage was inferior to any yet produced from the English mint, the similarity and equality of the several portions of the design being one of its gravest faults. The shape of the head is incorrect, particularly in the upper portion of the forehead, and the likeness is very bad. On the reverse, the ship and lighthouse are of exactly equal bulk, precisely balancing each other, and the head of Britannia is ridiculously small. The length of the face is hardly, if at all, greater than the width of the arm near the shoulder, or the length of the hand without the fingers, while the neck is precisely of the same thickness as the upper arm, and the attempt to make up in helmet what is wanting in head serves to make the deficiency more signal. Altogether, Mr. Evans observed, in both obverse and reverse, the design is feeble, and the work less satisfactory, than in any former coin of the reign.

Mr. Evans read a communication from Thomas Bateman, Esq., descriptive "of some British gold and Roman silver coins found at Lightcliffe, near Halifax, in 1827." There were three of *Dumnicoveros*, and several family coins, but nothing later than the reign of Caligula, and none of Tiberius.

Mr. Vaux read a short account of those barbarous imitations by Merovingian kings of Byzantine solidi found with a Saxon brooch at Sarre, in the island of Thanet. There were two of Mauricus

Tiberius, one of Heraclius, and the fourth, a gold solidus of Chlotaire II., which fixes the period of their fabrication.

Mr. Vaux read a communication from W. Webster, Esq., on an "Unique Piece of Lady Jane Grey," with the motto "*Justitia Virtutum Regina*," being the motto of this unfortunate lady, and the only proof (if any) of it belonging to her. The attribution is excessively doubtful, and the piece itself not above suspicion.

Mr. Roach Smith exhibited carts of some ancient British coins in gold, found in a field called the "Gold Piece," near Ryarsh, Kent, and now in the possession of the Rev. L. B. Larking. Mr. Roach Smith remarked that he suspected that prior discoveries of the same nature in the same field gave it the name of "Golden Piece."

The Rev. Professor Henslow exhibited an impression of a small gold coin of Panormus; Obv.: Head of Ceres I., R.: Horse standing r., said to have been found at Felixton, Suffolk, where Roman coins and other antiquaries are constantly being found. If, as there appears good reason to suppose, this coin was really discovered there, it was probably brought thither by one of the Roman soldiers or colonists at a period considerably posterior to that in which it was struck.

Mr. Evans exhibited a drachma of Philip Andraus, struck at At Mytilene, in Lesbos, which had been given to him at Oldborough, Suffolk, as having been found beneath the roots of an oak which had been grubbed up in Rendlesham Park, a few miles from Oldborough. There was little doubt that it had been found in the manner stated, but how it came there it was impossible to say.

These two cases, if true, prove that Greek coins are found in England.

Mr. Akerman exhibited a photograph of a silver coin of Carausius, found in digging for the railway at Abingdon, and in the possession of H. B. Godwin, Esq. Obv.: IMP. CARAVSIVS. P. AVG. Bust, l, with sceptre. R.: CONCORDIA. MILITVM. Two right hands joined. In exergue R.S.R.

##### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

January 23, 1861—L. Horner, Esq., President, in the chair.

William Weston, Esq., Birkenhead, was elected a fellow.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On the Gravel and Boulders of the Punjab." By J. D. Smithe, Esq., F.G.S. In the Phimgota Valley (a continuation of the great Kangra or Palum Valley) the drift consists of sand and shingle with boulders of gneiss, schist, porphyry, and trap, from 6 inches to 5 feet in diameter. Some of the boulders, having a red vitreous glaze, occur in irregular beds. This moraine-like drift lies on the tertiary beds, which, here dipping gently towards the plains, gradually become vertical, and are succeeded by variegated compact sandstones, gradually inclining away from the plains; next come various slates, at a high angle, and gneissic rocks lie immediately over them.

2. "On *Pteraspis Dunensis* (*Archæoteuthis Dunensis*, Roemer)." By Prof. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S., Sec. G.S. The fossil referred to in this communication is from Daun in the Eifel, and was described by Dr. Ferd. Roemer (in the "*Palæontographica*," vol. iv., p. 72, pl. 13) as belonging to the naked Cephalopods, under the name of *Pakoteuthis Dunensis* (changed to *Archæoteuthis* in the "*Leth. Geogn.*"); and in the "*Jahrb.*" 1858, p. 55, Dr. F. Roemer described a second specimen from Wassennach on the Lancher See. Professor Huxley reproduced, with remarks, Dr. Roemer's description of the specimens; and, after observing that Mr. S. P. Woodward had already suggested ("Manual of Mollusca," p. 417) that Roemer's fossil was a fish, he stated his conviction that it was really a *Pteraspis*, agreeing in all essential particulars with the British *Pteraspides*, though possibly of a different species.

3. "On the 'Chalk-rock' lying between the Lower and the Upper Chalk in Wilts, Berks, Oxon, Bucks and Herts." By W. Whitaker, Esq., B.A., F.G.S. The author has more particularly examined the band which he terms "chalk-rock" on the northern side of the western part of the London basin. Here it has its greatest thickness (twelve feet)

to the west, gradually thinning eastward. It is a hard chalk, dividing into blocks, by joints perpendicular to the bedding; and it contains hard calcareo-phosphatic nodules, of which it has six rows in Wilts, but generally only two or three. It contains no flints; and in the district referred to, none occurred below it. It seems to form an exact boundary between the upper and lower chalk, being probably the topmost bed of the latter. In this case it will often serve as an index of the relative thickness of these divisions, or as a datum for the measurement of the extent of denudation that the upper chalk has suffered, more especially as, when thick, the chalk-rock appears to have given rise to two escarpments (an upper and a lower) to the western portion of the chalk range. Fossils are usually rare in this bed; but Mr. J. Evans, F.G.S., collected several from it near Boxmoor; and amongst them the genera *Belosepia* (hitherto known only as tertiary), *Baculites*, *Nautilus*, *Tarritites*, *Solarium*, *Inoceramus*, *Paraselmia*, and *Ventriculites* are represented; and the following species have been identified—*Litorina monilifera* and a new species, *Pleurotomaria* sp., *Myacites Mandibula*, *Spondylus latus*, *Sp. spinosus*, *Rhynchonella Mantelliana*, *Terebratula bicipitata*, and *T. semiglobosa*.

The next meeting of the society will be held (at Burlington House) on Feb. 6, 1861. The following paper will be read:—"On the Altered Rocks of the Western and Central Highlands of Scotland." By Sir R. I. Murchison, F.R.S., V.P.G.S., and A. Geikie, Esq., F.G.S.

##### CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

January 17—Alfred Smee, Esq., V.P., in the chair.

Dr. Apjohn was elected a fellow, and Mr. A. Reynolds an associate of the society. Dr. Noad read a paper entitled "Analysis of the Saline Water of Purton, near Swindon, North Wilts." Dr. Voelcker read a paper on the same subject.

Professor Bloxam read a paper "On the Electrolytic Test for Arsenic." He showed that antimonuretted, but not arsenuretted, hydrogen was evolved by electrolysis the product of the action of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash upon substances containing the two metals, arsenic and antimony; but that the subsequent addition of sulphuretted hydrogen water stopped the evolution of antimonuretted and led to the evolution of arsenuretted gas.

Dr. Hofmann read a paper "On a New Silver Phosphonium Compound."

##### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 24—F. Buvey, Treasurer, in the chair.

The director presented to the society ten volumes of a Chinese work, containing illustrations of mirrors, bronzes, cross-bows, mediæval-like dragons, and bells. G. Chapman, F.S.A., exhibited an English copy of an original charter, granted by Adam, abbot of Reading, in the thirteenth century, for a chapel in the parish of Bucklebury. Mr. Almack exhibited, through the director, a letter of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, addressed to his son, upon which Mr. Franks offered several interesting biographical observations; he likewise exhibited a collection of Irish bronze celts and spear-heads.

##### INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

January 22, 1861—George P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.

The paper read was on "The Rise and Fall of the River Wandle: Its Springs, Tributaries, and Pollution," by Mr. Frederick Braithwaite, M.Inst. C.E. This history was compiled from a survey of the river Wandle, made early in the spring of the year 1853, from its rise at Carshalton, and at Croydon, 111 feet 2 inches and 123 feet 10 inches respectively above Trinity high water mark (T.H.W.M.), to its outfall in the Thames, at Wandsworth. In the course of the survey, special notes were taken of the several springs, tributaries, and sewerage from drains, which swelled the amount of the water. The levels of the successive falls of the river from its spring-heads, through the numerous mills, were carefully taken; also, a complete set of gaugings of the water from the numerous springs and tributaries. The branch of the river rising at Carshalton was said to be supplied from three principal springs, the Grotto Spring, the Hogs' Pit Pond, and the Ordinance Pond, which together yielded, when the

gaugings were first taken, 13,246,020 gallons, and on a subsequent occasion, 12,670,610 gallons daily, or every twenty-four hours. The head of water at the lake in the grounds attached to the Ordnance School varied four or five inches, according to the rainfall. When the lake was emptied, it was refilled from the springs in thirty hours. This branch was also supplied from the town ponds and other springs. Five mills were situated on it driven by wheels, having a united power of 71 h.p. The general character of the water was brilliant and pure, with the exception of that from the paper mills, and where the road drainage was discharged into the river after heavy rains. The water contained about 16 deg. of hardness, and a small quantity of sulphate of lime. The Croydon branch derived its principal flow of water from a stream called the Bourne Brook, which rose in Marden Park, about eight miles south of Croydon. The supply from this source was, however, very precarious, as it did not flow more than once every five or seven years, when the rainfall was excessive, and then only lasted for a limited period; though it was in evidence that the Bourne did run for two entire years in 1841 and 1842, a period of great rain. Two other streams united with the Bourne about two miles south of Croydon, which, with springs rising in the garden pond and elsewhere at Croydon, brought up the total quantity to from 16,158,780 to 17,625,600 gallons daily. Other springs, issuing principally in the Lands Ponds, contributed about 1,458,000 gallons every twenty-four hours; so that when all the streams had united to form the eastern branch of the Wandle, 123 feet 10 inches above T.H.W.M., the river flowed at more than the rate of 19,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The springs at Wadden Mill, and from land drainage, produced about 1,200,000 gallons, and the river was constantly increased from similar sources, so that when united with the Carshalton branch at the Oil and Felt Mills, above Hack Bridge, the gaugings, which represented the entire flow of the Wandle in one stream, when first taken, showed 63,488,520 gallons, and on the subsequent occasion 62,750,980 gallons every twenty-four hours. The mills on this branch were four in number, but three only were in occupation at the time the survey was made, using water-power equal to 25, 25 and 12 h.p. respectively. Above Hack bridge the soil consisted of a mixture of chalk and gravel; but below the bridge it was wholly gravel or sand, though there was clay close underneath. The paper then proceeded to notice the different mills situated on the main stream, giving a statement of their power, height above T.H.W.M., in many cases the quantity of water used at each, and other details. The operations carried on at some of these works, such as rinsing silk goods, washing skins, &c., and the chemicals employed, which when used were discharged into the river, tended materially to contaminate the stream. Indeed, it was generally remarked, that the water below all the print works was much coloured when any print washing was going on. The colour did not appear to settle, it only became largely diffused. The water used for cleaning the blocks was also sent into the river. In clear weather, the contrast between the water at Carshalton springs and that at Merton bridge was very marked; proving to the sight alone, how unfit the water had become for drinking purposes, during its progress through so many works, discharging impurities, and over such a soil, and receiving such drainage. In dry seasons this would be still more striking. There were twenty-five mills on the main stream, using 545 h.p. Mention was also made of the amount of drainage water flowing into the Wandle from the surrounding land, one stream alone, on the eastern side of the river, at Mitcham common, contributing 4,172,760 gallons daily. The Pickle, a dirty stream, joined the main river at Merton bridge; and the Graveney, a considerable tributary, which had also a dirty appearance when the water in the Wandle itself was comparatively clear, entered the river at Mr. Payton's leather works. The average gaugings at Garratt's oil mills showed 83,469,060, 76,316,950, and 62,943,000 gallons, every twenty-four hours. The gaugings of the river Graveney, during the same period, showed from 6,291,000 to 1,458,000 gallons daily. These quantities referred to a period when the river,

its bed, and adjacent soil had been fully saturated with heavy rains, and afforded no criterion of the quantity due to dry seasons. The water in gravelly districts at such times was much wasted. Then that stratum not only refused to part with it freely, but even deprived the river itself of water, which flowed down from a district less influenced by evaporation. It might, therefore, be concluded that in periods of drought the true source of the supply to the Wandle would be found at Wadden and at Carshalton only; for the Bourne Brook became dry, and the Croydon springs were polluted. At present the supply from Wadden and Carshalton was found to amount to 32,941,800 gallons daily; but when the land springs and other drainage waters were exhausted, there only remained 18,367,920 gallons daily available for water supply, supposing the flow from the chalk to continue uniform. But when the river reached Wandsworth, much of the water had been evaporated and filtered into the gravelly soil, and much had been filtered and carried away as sewerage, or been consumed in the works, so that probably not more than 10,000,000 gallons could be relied upon, and that must necessarily be polluted. In an appendix, a table was given showing the rainfall daily during the months of September, October, November and December, 1852, over that portion of the district, the nature of the soil of which was non-absorbent, viz., the tract of land drained by the river Graveney and the Collier Brook, having an area of 4,900 acres. The available water-shed area of the Wandle, in addition to this, amounted to 12,935 acres, and the length of the river, from Croydon to Wandsworth, was rather less than nine and a half miles. The entire details of the survey were also given in a tabular form.

It was announced that the discussion which had been commenced, would be continued at the next meeting, Tuesday, January 29.

At a subsequent meeting held on Tuesday last, George P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair, the discussion upon Mr. Braithwaite's paper "On the River Wandle: Its Springs, Tributaries, and Pollution," was continued throughout the evening; but, as it was not concluded, the publication of the abstract is deferred.

It was announced that the discussion, which had been commenced, would be continued at the next meeting, Tuesday, February 5, when the monthly ballot for members would take place.

#### BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

January 23—George Vere Irving, V.P., in the chair.

Mr. Chief Justice Temple exhibited an instrument in copper, a common type of celt in bronze, found in limestone at a considerable depth, at Honduras; also a flint celt from the same locality. Further particulars in relation to these were promised.

Mr. Vere Irving laid before the meeting a MS. book, entitled "Record of the Court of the Township of Dalphinton, in Lanarkshire," and remarked that although the records of this and similar courts must have been at one time common in Scotland, as every barony had its burgh, they are very rarely to be met with at this day. They are interesting to the archaeologist as illustrating the state of society in mediæval times, and Mr. Irving promised some notes regarding these petty municipalities for the Journal.

Sir Gardner Wilkinson, V.P., forwarded a paper, illustrated by numerous drawings, on "The Construction of Ancient British Walls," which was ordered to be printed.

The Rev. E. Kell forwarded a large collection of fragments of glass and pottery obtained at Buckholt Farm, in Hants, the site of a Roman station. A minute examination of the glass was made, and the conclusion arrived at, that no portion could be esteemed to date earlier than the fourteenth century. The discovery, however, of a glass factory here, of which Mr. Kell gave a minute description, is exceedingly interesting, as it offers, perhaps, the earliest evidence of an establishment of the kind yet discovered in this country.

The meeting adjourned, and the Chairman announced that a special meeting of the Association, in conjunction with the Ethnological Society, would be held at the Rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, on Tuesday, 19th February, at half-past eight p.m., to fully discuss the question relating

to "The Finding of Flint Implements in Drift," &c., and on which occasion specimens sent by Mr. Boucher des Perthes will be exhibited.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON., FEB. 4.—Royal Institute of British Architects, 8.  
TUES., FEB. 5.—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Continued discussion upon Mr. Braithwaite's Paper on "The River Wandle."  
WED., FEB. 6.—Society of Arts, 8.—On "The Condition of the Water Supply of London," by Mr. George R. Burnell, C.E., F.G.S., F.S.A. British Archaeological Association, 8.—On "The Collection of Monuments of Journalism now in the British Museum," by Mr. E. Leven.  
Geological Society, 8.  
Ethnological Society, 8.—On "The Classification of the Races of Man," by John Crawford, Esq., F.R.S., President.  
Obstetrical Society, 8.  
THURS., FEB. 7.—Society of Antiquaries, 8.  
Linnæan Society, 8.—On "The Occurrences of *Festuca ambigua* in the Isle of Wight," by A. G. Moore, Esq.  
Royal Society, 8.  
Royal Academy of Arts, 8.—Lecture on "Architecture," by S. Stirling, R.A.  
Chemical, 8.—On "Carbonates of Copper, Nickel, and Cobalt," by Professor Field.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION.

- Monday, Feb. 4.—General Monthly Meeting.  
Tuesday, Feb. 5, Three o'clock.—Professor Owen, on "Fishes."  
Thursday, Feb. 7, Three o'clock.—Professor Tyndall, on "Electricity."  
Friday, Feb. 8, Eight o'clock.—Professor T. H. Huxley, on "The Nature of the Earliest Stages of the Development of Animals."  
Saturday, Feb. 9, Three o'clock.—Dr. E. Frankland, on "Inorganic Chemistry."

#### THE UNIVERSITIES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Jan. 31.

Of all the dark things in the world, of all the subjects on which the Delphic oracle, if it had its way now, would give an ambiguous response, on all matters on which Nimrod, Regulus, Ratsaplan, or any other *nom de plume* in the sporting world would be mysteriously cautious, there is nothing so impenetrably doubtful as that of an election to the headship of a college in Oxford. Before the election, it is anybody; after it, for a few days, it is an amazement and a puzzle; but it speedily sinks as it goes on into a matter of fact, which, in these days of acquiescence, is not so far removed from a matter of course. The nine fellows of Lincoln College, certainly a majority of them, have elected Mr. Pattison. It is reported that there was what in a borough would be termed a severe contest, the real opposition being between Mr. Fowler and Mr. Pattison. Few amongst the younger dons enjoy a more desirable reputation than the former of these gentlemen; he is a prominent member of the reforming party in Oxford, and is known to be one of the most active and liberal-minded of that party. Unfortunately for Mr. Fowler's claim, Mr. Pattison is also of the advanced party, and as, in Oxford, seniority is the measure of merit, he has won the day. If the Oxford rumours be true, Mr. Fowler, discovering that the objection on the ground of juniority was likely to prove fatal to him, frankly and honourably gave his support to Mr. Pattison as against Mr. Mitchell, a gentleman more distinguished for social than intellectual powers. Mr. Pattison is well known in Oxford, and has a considerable reputation out of Oxford. He is a contributor to the "Essays and Reviews," which have been making such a noise of late, and it is fair to say that, whatever may be the merits or demerits of that publication, Mr. Pattison's essay being, as it is, generally historical, and moreover of considerable historical interest, is the least characteristic in the special theology of these ecclesiastics. Mr. Pattison has some work before him, for the college over which he now presides has, judging from its numbers and from a contrast with its position some years ago, declined in its prestige. Let us hope that, at all events, he will not succumb to those noxious and seemingly irresistible influences which make the Oxford heads (what a bitter irony there is in the

name!) notoriously amongst the most prejudiced, stupid, and useless of their kind.

St. Mary's church was opened on Sunday morning, and the Bishop of Oxford preached in the afternoon. Of course he handled the subject of the day, the significance of inspiration. The church, as usual, was crowded. Everything has been put into the old form; the workhouse pattern casements are restored, and the heads of houses and doctors are sitting on

"Ignes  
Suppositos cineri doloso."

Let us hope they will not be blown up by the underlying volcano of gas and steam, either or both, for it does not seem clear yet. And this reminds me, by the way, that it is said that some ingenious machinist has taken a hint from the late explosion, and is inventing or adapting a machine by which a regulated explosion of coal gas and atmospheric air is to work a piston, fly-wheel, and all the rest of these powers which modern Europe delights in and grows rich by. After all, it would be a novelty in the history of mechanical invention if an available force was really developed from so formidable an affair as an explosion in a church. Nobody, as far as I know, has suggested that the wrath of the defunct doctors and churchmen of bygone times who rest under St. Mary's pavement may have collected into subterranean fury, and, misled by the new style, have vented itself in rending asunder the place in which new and strange doctrines are taught on the Saturday instead of the Sunday.

The university has accepted Mr. Hope's foundation for a professor of entomology, to be filled, of course, by Mr. Westwood, the present curator of Mr. Hope's museum. There was some talk about a fuss to be made by some of the physiology professors as to the object of the gift, and it was suggested that a wider programme than that marked out by the founder might have been to the purpose. But surely entomology is a wide enough subject to discourse about, and contains enough for any man's research, and any man's time. We shall thus soon have another natural history professor.

At last the mayor's oath has been totally abolished, and the worthy citizens of Oxford are freed from that symbol of feudal dependence, which consisted in a profession of fealty to the vice-chancellor. Some of the formalities were dispensed with long ago, and the stubborn and not over mannerly behaviour of modern mayors has succeeded in inducing the university to dispense with this ancient privilege on Tuesday last. The vice-chancellor and proctors, as representing academical supremacy, still retain some very solid advantages. The market is in their hands, they have absolute authority over the night police, who are the servants of, and paid by, the university; and the consequence is, that Oxford by night is more decorous in conduct and more safely guarded than any town in England. It is true that the university has purchased this authority at a dear rate, for the annual police charge is very considerable; but any cost is defensible in order to keep checks on practices which would ruin beyond question, if the management of the town by night, was in the hands of the deputies of the tag-rag and bobtail, who are ordinarily the municipal officers in country towns of these later days. It would be an incessant squabble and a grievous nuisance. They who live in corporate towns know what a plague pot-house town councillors, vestry, and aldermen are, and one earnestly hopes that we may not light on those evil days in Oxford.

The rate for the New Museum on the chemistry professor's account was in reality, it seems, the payment of arrears on the scale of the annual grant to that functionary. It was useless, therefore, to oppose it, but it is worth while asking, as the professor of chemistry exacts a tolerably heavy fee from those who use the laboratory, whether it is not worth while to try that this institution should be made self-supporting. The sums lavished on physical science of late years have been prodigious. Meanwhile, the legitimate and ancient studies and schools of the university are far less gorgeously paved, nay, lie Lazarus-like at the gate of these enriched novelties. The examination-rooms for the old schools are mangy, unpainted, and dingy old places, some not even warmed. It might, perhaps, be fair that portions of the New

Museum should be employed for general academical purposes.

The volunteer movement is not, I am informed, so popular among the undergraduates as it used to be, and fresh men, it is said, decline joining it, as they say they can do so after they have graduated. This is most likely a mere excuse for laziness, plenty of which is to be found in the university. There can be no time in their lives, when even after having devoted a fair share of their time to their studies, when they will have so much leisure for drill. It is stated that the introduction of this drill has had a marked and valuable effect on the conduct of young men, and has interfered with a good many bad practices at the place.

A work has lately appeared on the university of Oxford, from the pen of Mr. Rogers. I make no comment on it, as you may feel called on to notice it elsewhere. Mr. Rogers has lived for several years in Oxford, and is judged to be a gentleman of liberal views in relation to university reforms. Information on the status and distinguishing features of the university is much wanted, for the country at large is very ignorant about Oxford and its doings.

#### IRISH GOSSIP.

Our metropolitan city has been in a lamentable state of suspense for the last fortnight, lest the Duke of Sutherland should die. It is neither his Grace's greatness nor goodness has weighed down the Irish spirit, however; but, as in great things and little, there are "wheels within wheels," our source of affliction resulted from a secondary cause. Our present amiable Viceroy happens, as you know, to be the Duke's brother-in-law, and as this is the season for levees and drawing-rooms, those who have fine things to sell, mournfully look at their "stock," while those who were expected to purchase and wear it, are equally dismal at the prospect of having to postpone their finery, since the Duke's death would necessitate that deplorable event. Englishmen, who know little of Ireland, would be astonished to learn the vast importance which is attached to the Castle *entrée* by individuals who, in other matters, pass for people of sense. In point of fact, the privilege of "going to the castle," is an answer in full as to the "gentility" of those who possess it, and many a *paterfamilias* and well-to-do country gentleman contemplates with horror the approach of "the drawing rooms." I may be wrong, but I fancy that this same courted privilege is a strong link in the chain of loyalty, and therefore that the often talked-of "abolition of the vicerealty" would be a sort of cheese-paring which would turn out to be "penny wise and pound foolish," even in a political sense. Its importance may be overrated, but there can be no doubt that a popular and clever nobleman (and Lord Carlisle is both) can effect a great deal by his influence, tact, and "soft sawder" (pray excuse the word), in fostering good intentions or softening down those of a more doubtful quality. His Excellency, who is unquestionably one of the best and most gracefully effective after-dinner speakers I ever listened to, can achieve, and does achieve, more good by a single one of his orations, than a dreary three nights' discussion in the House could ever have a chance to accomplish.

Passing, once more, to the ill health of his Grace of Sutherland, it must not be imagined that I think as lightly about it as I write, for the Duke, well deserves to be respected as an English noble of good capacity, considerable mental endowments, and a generous heart. Were it only in compliment to his immediate family connections, with the Duchess (a credit to the matronage of England at their head) no one would willingly say an offensive word; nor, indeed, would it be possible, for the tenor of his life was so even, and his habits and tastes so unobtrusive, that not calumny itself could invent a charge which his acts would not refute. His prolonged life, however, is a "God-send" to the shopocracy and aristocracy of Dublin; even the Lord Mayor himself was beginning to look blue lest "domestic affliction" should rob his inaugural banquet of that "star," who, in the words of a popular song, is wont

"To shine so near and yet so far."

In our scientific societies we are beginning to better ourselves, and more than one meeting has been held, at which clever papers have been read and interesting discussions ensued. The latest of these took place at the Dublin Chemical Society, on Tuesday, and I particularly notice it because the society itself is "a step in the right direction," and was specially established by middle-class non-scientific men, headed by a few magnates of good sense and patriotic feeling of the right sort (of whom Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Honourable Mr. Verker, Mr. Levinge, and others are the chiefs), in order to afford a good scientific education to young aspirants at a cheap rate. The principal director of this society is Professor Cameron, a man known over the scientific world of the great metropolis by his contributions to chemical literature, and whose paper on "Some Agricultural Problems," on Tuesday night, proved him to be a master of a very difficult branch of analytical science, which is now making that progress which it ought to have made years ago. A clever young Englishman settled amongst us, Mr. Tiebhorne, read also a most interesting paper on "Incandescence, and on the Magnesium Light," accompanied by some charming experiments, and the young "assistant chemist to the society," Mr. Emerson Reynolds, contributed an essay on "The Non-existence of Lime in Carbonated Waters," a recondite and difficult subject, which has had chemists by the ears for heaven knows how long, and which still remains a mystery—at least to me. I mention this *stance* particularly because all the speakers were young (Professor Cameron being about five-and-twenty, and his assistant seventeen), and I think it "looks well for Ireland" that its new generation are steadily turning their attention to the problems of science, and leaving politics and agitation in the background, and because it augurs well of the middle class when they encourage such efforts so munificently as in the present instance they do.

Our literature also shows symptoms of steps in the same right direction; and for the credit of trade, some of our most rising authors are men engaged in active commercial pursuits. I might instance Mr. Gilbert, the historian of Dublin, whose archaeological knowledge is profound; Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose "Lives of Lord Cloncurry and Lady Morgan" are shortly to be succeeded by a "Memoir of Dr. Doyle," the celebrated "J. K. L." of past days, and who was unquestionably a man of great talent, whose influence extended far and wide; and Mr. E. L. A. Berwick, popular (at least in Ireland) as a novelist and dramatist, and whose latest comedietta, called "A Desperate Remedy," was played on Saturday night last at our Theatre Royal, amidst "roars of laughter," which, as I take it, were the sure signals of success. Its plot, too, I am happy to record, was not French, although it appeared to please a very crowded audience as much as if it came with the newest Parisian recommendation and stamp.

Appropos to literature, I may here mention an attempt which, I understand, is about to be made in Dublin, to establish a "Book Union," on the same plan as the art-unions at present existing. It is contemplated to have the subscription a shilling one, and to make the first prize £100, consisting of a neat book-case filled with the works of the best authors in the English language. If the scheme is carried out and succeeds—and I do not see why it should fail—it would be likely to be useful to authors, publishers, and booksellers, as it would in all probability be followed up by other "unions" in England and Scotland, in fact, wherever "art-unions" are established and have succeeded. What the details are, or what names are to be on the committee, I do not as yet know; but there are too many men of taste and patriotism amongst us, not to leave ample room to choose, when so creditable a project is set on foot.

#### CONTINENTAL GOSSIP.

LAST Thursday week there was a grand gathering in the quadrangle of the College of the Four Nations of clergy and laity, of lawyers and civilians, of men of war and men of letters, anxious to be admitted into the "hall of the forty" to witness

the reception of the renowned Dominican, Father Lacordaire, into the French Academy. His election was contrary to the wishes of persons high in rank, and the manifestation had something in it political as well as literary. The admission was, or rather was to be, by ticket, and some of the more curious provided with this *entrée* were on the ground by ten o'clock, cold as the morning was, and waited until noon, the hour announced for the opening of the classical portals. Noon came, and no bolt was withdrawn and no hinge creaked. The *queue*, as it is called, was by this time as long as the tail of the sea serpent, and as demonstrative in its motions as when this mythical monster lashes the waves within range of a Yankee telescope. A French *queue* is patient enough up to a certain point, but beyond that point it begins to wag more after the manner of the *queue* feline than the *queue* canine. Or if the *queue* don't wag, the tongue wags, and the impatience of the multitude was variously expressed, but in terms anything but complimentary to the academicians and their arrangements. The most impatient were the gentlemen of the press; and he who represents the *Siccle* tore up his ticket and left the ground, an example which was not, however, generally followed. Two o'clock came, and the doors were opened to swallow up some lucky score or so, and then were they slammed in the faces of all the others. There was a wail from the gentility of St. Germain, and *sacré*, like the noise of a saw-mill, proceeded from the lingual organs of the plebeians of the Latin quarter. The fact was that the hail of the academy had been packed 'on the sly, to use a slang expression, and the various members of the *queue* had to betake themselves to where they could thaw their frozen members and cool down their wrath.

The interest of the day rested in the Dominican presenting himself in the white robe and black gown of his order, and with shaven crown, to pronounce the eulogium of his predecessor, M. de Tocqueville, and to have the reception given him by M. Guizot. This is the first time that a monk has been elected to one of the forty chairs in the academy, and that which enhanced the interest of the ceremony was that the shaven monk should be received by the Protestant historian. The pharmacy of literature in these days makes these opposite elements compatible. Both Father Lacordaire and Guizot were eloquent, according to the measure of French eloquence, which is so perfectly stereotyped that it has not greatly advanced or receded since the days of Mazarin. The orations are, however, well worth reading; Guizot's of the two is perhaps the more finished, but we should have preferred listening to the torrential eloquence of the Dominican. And now the forty *fauteuils* are provided with occupants. The dean of the academy, in point of age, is the Duke Pasquier. As to the academy itself, it has, like our own Royal Society, seen its best days. It is no longer the supreme arbiter in questions of literary taste; its laws, however sound, are not so binding on the scribe as in former days, and exclusion from a vacant chair does not now sour a philosopher, nor make a poet's heart ache.

Speaking of the "forty" reminds one of the "eighty"—the number of printing establishments in Paris. Eighty printing-houses supply all the literary wants of the million odd of Paris, from the bulletins of the academy to the label of a lucifer-match box. The "eighty" is a close corporation protected by law, and paying dearly in its liberties for its protection. That, however, is not our affair. We have simply to register that the "Société des Protes de France" have opened their usual annual session. The *protes* (from the Greek *πρωτες*) are the overseers of the different printing-houses. The society is of the nature of a mutual benefit society. It was founded in 1847, and may be regarded as a Typographic Academy, having for its object the preserving pure and entire all the sound traditions of the typographic art.

There was held, too, on the 18th instant, the general annual meeting of the union of printers, publishers, and paper-makers. The report speaks favourably of the condition of the book-trade. On the great rag question it observes:—"Rags, this matter of first necessity in the manufacture of paper, which no other material has yet replaced, is not

produced at pleasure; it is the residue of our households, and France does not supply enough of it for its own consumption. Thus its exportation is protected. The English manufacturers have demanded the suppression of the protective duties. The Government thought it could not refuse a diminution at least in the tariff, and a law has been proposed to this effect. Through the objections we made to the Minister, he considered that an inquiry should be made, and the bill has been adjourned."

Another society will commence its session in February—the Anthropological, under the presidency of M. Bédard, who succeeds M. Isidore Geoffroy St. Hilaire. It was founded in 1859, and has for its object the study of the human race. It publishes a journal and reports of its proceedings.

The past winter—if, indeed, it has passed—will have its meteorological as well as social history. In a physical point of view it belongs to the class of exceptional or abnormal winters, of which there are numbers on record, distinguished by their severity or mildness. France, though situated in the temperate zone, has for ages been visited by winters of extreme severity or extreme mildness—extremes which we islanders have rarely experienced. For examples of severe winters—a few among many—in 358 the winter was so cold that the Emperor Julian had his apartments in his palace at Paris warmed with charcoal, and narrowly escaped being suffocated. In 874 the snow began to fall on the 1st of September, and lasted to the vernal equinox. In 1408 the cold was so intense that this was called the "great winter." The ink was frozen in the pen immediately it was withdrawn from the inkstand, notwithstanding there were fires in the room. In 1420 numbers perished of cold, and in the streets of Paris the wolves disputed the corpses of the dead. In 1434 it began to snow in Paris the 31st December, and lasted for eighty-one days. It snowed this year forty days and nights consecutively. In 1458 wine was frozen in the cellars. In 1476 the cold caused the clocks to stop. In 1667 there was great cold, and wood was so dear that it sold at thirty-five sous a bundle. In 1709 there was cold and famine. Oaten bread was seen on the tables of the rich, and Louis XIV. had to remit nine millions of taxes. The thermometer descended to 14 deg. below zero. In 1748 the thermometer descended to 30 deg. below zero in the eastern provinces. In 1748 many travellers perished in the snow, and the cold was so intense that bells were broken in ringing them. In 1789 the pear trees were frozen in the north of France, and birds died in their flight. The winter of the year 1812 is memorable for its severity, and the disastrous retreat from Moscow.

On the other hand, in 1172 there was bird-nesting in February. In 1183 the fruit-trees were in flower in December, and the vine in February. In 1289 the girls of Cologne were seen wearing roses on Christmas-day and violets on Epiphany, gathered from the meadows of the Rhine. In 1440 there were ripe cherries in April, and in 1420 new wine was drunk in Metz. In 1505 there were only five days' frost, and at Christmas the girls of Lorraine wore roses and violets in their bodices. In 1526 there were pears at Midsummer, plums and apples. In 1540 the cherries were ripe in Brittany in March; the harvest was made in June, and the vintage in August. In 1659 there was neither snow nor frost, and in 1672 the trees were in leaf in January, and in February the birds began to build. In 1692 no stoves were required in winter; and in 1783 all was in flower as in August. The last mild winter on record was that of 1822, when pears were in bloom in December, and rye cut before Midsummer.

#### OBITUARY.

W. RUSSELL, Esq., Q.C.—We have to record the death of an old "Quarterly" reviewer, Mr. James Russell, Q.C., who died a week or two ago at Roxeth House, near Harrow-on-the-Hill. We believe he was a native of Stirling, and was educated at Glasgow. Coming to London, he was called to the bar and engaged in reporting cases for the Lord Chancellor's Court; seven volumes of legal reports, extending from 1827 to 1834, attest his industry. Mr. Russell also deserves notice in our literary obituary as having been for many years editor of the "Annual Register." Increasing blindness had

compelled him to retire from the active business of his profession some eight years before his death. He has left a family of five daughters and three sons.

THE death is just announced of Mr. Saunders, late senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders and Otley, publishers, of Conduit Street. He has died in his eightieth year, and he had long retired from all active connection with the business.

SIR HUGH LYON PLAYFAIR, LL.D.—It is with much regret that we place on record here the loss of Colonel Sir Hugh Lyon Playfair, LL.D., which happened a few days ago at his residence, St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, Scotland, in the 75th year of his age. His name has been unfortunately confounded by some of our contemporaries with that of his still more distinguished nephew, Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., the celebrated chemist and Secretary to the Government Department of Science and Art at Kensington. The late Sir Hugh Playfair was born at St. Andrews, in 1786, and studied mathematics and fortification at Woolwich before entering into the service of the East India Company, and obtaining a commission in the Bengal Artillery, which he did about the year 1803. He rose to the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, and then retired from the active duties of his profession. In 1842 he was appointed Provost of St. Andrews, which post he occupied down to the time of his lamented death. According to the "County Families," he married in 1820 Jane, daughter of W. Dalgleish, Esq., who survives him.

ADMIRAL CHAPPELL.—We have to record the decease of a valuable public servant, and a man of high scientific attainments, in the person of Rear-Admiral Edward Chappell, which happened last week in Charlwood Street, Piccadilly, at the age of sixty-eight. O'Byrne, in his "Naval Biography," gives a detailed account of his naval services, from the year 1804, when he entered the profession, down to 1822, in which year he distinguished himself by saving the crew and passengers of the *Thames*, East Indianman, wrecked off Beechy Head, for which he was rewarded by the thanks of the East India Company and a handsome service of plate. Having held the command of the steam-packet establishment of the Post-Office, first at Milford Haven, and subsequently at Liverpool, in 1840, we find him commissioned by the Government to take the screw-steamship *Archimedes* on a trial voyage round the coasts of England, for the purpose of testing and reporting on the properties of the screw-propeller, which has since become of such general application. Soon afterwards he gave to the public an account of this voyage and of the results of the experiment, in a book which was deservedly popular. Admiral Chappell, on account of the high order of his scientific acquirements, was frequently called upon to give evidence before parliamentary committees, upon technical matters connected with the practical application of steam to the purposes of navigation; and on one occasion we believe that he was commissioned by the authorities of the Board of Trade to prepare the rough draft of an "Act of Parliament for the regulation of steam vessels." In December, 1840, he was appointed marine superintendent of, and, in February, 1842, secretary to, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the duties of which office he continued to discharge until within a recent date. We ought not to omit to add that, in 1817, Admiral (then lieutenant) Chappell published an interesting "Narrative of a Voyage to Hudson's Bay," and in the following year a "Narrative of a Visit to Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador," both of which places he had visited in H.M.S. *Rosamond*, in 1813-14. In naval science, and more especially in the practical application of steam to the purposes of naval warfare, Admiral Chappell's name stood among the highest.

#### NATURAL AND SUPERNATURAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LITERARY GAZETTE."

SIR—It was only last evening that I saw the "Literary Gazette" of last Saturday. It asks for an answer. Pressure of engagements prevents my giving it till Monday next at 12 o'clock.—I am, yours truly,  
J. JONES, Peckham.  
31 January, 1861.

TO THE LITERARY WORLD.

Publishing by Subscription, in large folio,  
**FAC-SIMILES** of certain portions of the  
GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW, and of the EPISTLES  
OF SS. JAMES AND JUDE, written on Papyrus in the  
First Century, and preserved in the Egyptian Museum of  
JOSEPH MAYER, Esq., Liverpool. With a Portrait of St.  
MATTHEW, from a Fresco Painting at Mount Athos.

Edited, and Illustrated with Notes and Historical and  
Literary Prolegomena in English, containing confirmatory  
fac-similes of the same portions of the Holy Scripture from  
Papyri and Parchment MSS. in the Monasteries of Mount  
Athos, of St. Catherine on Sinai, of St. Sabba in Palestine,  
and other sources, by the Discoverer,

C. SIMONIDES, Ph.D.

PRICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, £1 10s.

As only a limited number will be printed, early applica-  
tion on the part of intending Subscribers is desirable, to Dr.  
SIMONIDES, care of C. PAPA, Esq., Sunfield House, Formby,  
near Liverpool.

London: Published by TRUBNER and Co., Paternoster Row.

No. 1.—READY JANUARY 1, 1861.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**  
PRICE TWOPENCE.  
**ENTERTAINING THINGS.**

A MAGAZINE OF THOUGHTFUL AND INTELLEC-  
TUAL AMUSEMENT.

Thirty-two pages demy octavo, beautifully printed on  
superior paper, and done up in an elegantly illustrated  
wrapper.

The ILLUSTRATIONS will be Engraved by W. J. LINTON,  
from Designs by F. J. SKILL, JULIAN PORTCH, EDWIN  
WREDSO, WILLIAM M'CONNELL, GEORGE J. KNOX, &c., &c.

London: ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE & Co., 25, Paternoster Row,  
and all Booksellers.

Just ready, price 5s. cloth antique; 10s. morocco,  
**CHOICE THOUGHTS FROM**  
SHAKESPEARE.

By the Author of "The Book of Familiar Quotations."

London: WHITTAKER & Co.

Second edition, price 5s. cloth antique; 10s. morocco,  
**THE BOOK OF FAMILIAR**  
QUOTATIONS.

"An excellent little work."—Literary Gazette.

London: WHITTAKER & Co.

**ILLUMINATION.**—Now Ready, the  
SIXTH EDITION, partially re-written, materially  
enlarged and thoroughly revised. A MANUAL OF  
ILLUMINATION by J. W. BRADLEY, B.A., and T. G.  
GOODWIN, B.A., with Twelve Lithographic Illustrations.  
Price 1s. By Post for 14 stamps.

WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone Place, London, W.

**ILLUMINATION.**—Outlines from  
ENNYSON'S IDYLLS of the KING. Designed by  
F. S. A. Plain 1s. 6d. each; partly coloured 3s. each.  
Packets of four in appropriate wrapper, plain 6s. each,  
partly coloured 12s. each.

WINSOR and NEWTON, 38, Rathbone Place, London, W.

**THE AQUARIUM.**—LLOYD'S  
PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR TANK  
MANAGEMENT, with DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED  
LIST, 162 pages, and 101 engravings, post free for 21  
Stamps.

Apply direct to W. ALFRED LLOYD, Portland Road,  
Regent's Park, London, W.

Many Manuals have been published upon Aquaria, but  
we confess we have seen nothing for practical utility like  
this.—"Era, October 14, 1860.

Just published, third edition, price 1s., by post 13 Stamps.

**ON DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE**  
EAR, the result of Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgic  
Headache.

By WILLIAM HARVEY, F.R.C.S.,

Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear,  
Soho Square.

London: HENRY RENSHAW, 356, Strand.

**THE BUCKS HERALD, UXBRIDGE**  
ADVERTISER, AND WINDSOR AND ETON  
JOURNAL, published at Aylesbury, has the largest  
circulation in Buckinghamshire. Vide last Stamp Returns.

BUCKS HERALD, 39,000;

Aylesbury News, 30,000; Windsor Express, 26,000; Buck-  
inghamshire Advertiser, 19,000; Bucks Chronicle, 6,460.

Recently Published, Price 25s.,

**AN ATLAS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
BRITISH AND CENTRAL AMERICA,**

FROM THE MOST RECENT STATE DOCUMENTS, MARINE SURVEYS, AND UNPUBLISHED  
MATERIALS, WITH PLANS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND SEA-PORTS,

And an Introductory Essay on the Physical Geography, Products, and Resources of North America

By PROFESSOR H. D. ROGERS, of Boston, U.S.,

AND

A. KEITH JOHNSTONE, F.R.S.E., Geographer to the Queen, Edinburgh.

ON TWENTY-NINE PLATES, ENGRAVED IN THE BEST STYLE, AND FULLY COLOURED.

The Scale of the Maps—544 miles to an inch—is uniform throughout, and a great amount of New  
Matter, not found in other Maps, has been placed at the disposal of the Authors by the American  
Government. The Map of the Free and the Slave-Holding States of the Union, with the Tables in the  
Introduction, will, it is hoped, convey a clear understanding of the great question of Slavery in its  
Geographical and Statistical Aspects; and the Plans of Cities and Sea-Ports will be by many considered a  
welcome addition to the Topographical Maps.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Next Week will be published, the Second Series of

**HOOD'S OWN;**

OR,

**LAUGHTER FROM YEAR TO YEAR.**

Illustrated with Numerous Woodcuts. In one vol. 8vo., price 10s. 6d., cloth.

EDWARD MOXON AND CO., 44, DOVER STREET.

No. 1, NOW READY.

**NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**  
**ENTERTAINING THINGS;**  
A MAGAZINE

OF

THOUGHTFUL AND INTELLECTUAL AMUSEMENT.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

Thirty-Two pages demy octavo, elegantly printed on superior paper, and done up in a  
Tastefully Illustrated Wrapper.

Our title will in some measure indicate our intentions. We aim to entertain and amuse; but, at the same  
time, instruct. We intend to store our "Magazine" with such variety of matters as will be suited to the  
tastes of thinking men and women of all classes; and, altogether, we design to take a wider range in  
style and subjects than is to be found in any other monthly Magazine published at Twopence.

There have been so many fair promises made, only to be broken; so many fine prospectuses published,  
only to be disregarded; that we feel a large amount of diffidence in stating distinctively our plan and  
objects.

The Literature we shall present to our readers will be adapted to old and young, grave and gay.  
THE MAN OF BUSINESS, in his intervals of rest, may take up our Magazine, and find therein wherewith to  
relax his overwrought mind. THE TRAVELLER may beguile the tediousness of his journey; and minds of  
every grasp and turn of thought shall find in our pages something adapted to their taste. But while we  
shall, in the more thoughtful and elevating portions of our miscellany, give realities for the matter-of-  
fact, and instruction and amusement for those who seek it, we shall not forget the fair sex, who look for  
amusement alone, and seek for the imaginative rather than the solid.

Our most important speciality, after the variety, originality, and superior style of our Literature, will  
be the beauty of our Illustrations. We intend to ornament our pages with emblematical cuts, vignettes,  
and initial-letters of a pleasing and poetical nature. Our tales will be truthfully and vividly illustrated;  
and, in addition, we shall give diagrams, and occasional portraits.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, AND CO., 25, PATERNOSTER ROW; AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

**FOR FAMILY ARMS**—Send Name and County to the Royal Heraldic Studio and Library; in a few days you will receive a Correct Copy of your Armorial Bearings. Plain Sketch, 8s.; in Heraldic Colours, with written description, 6s.; Large Size, 12s. Family Pedigrees, with original grant of Arms, to whom and when granted, the origin of the name, all traced from authentic records, fee 2 guineas. An Index, containing the Names of nearly all Persons entitled to use Arms, as extracted from the British Museum, Tower of London, Heraldic College, &c., &c. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d., post free. — By T. CULLETON, Genealogist, Lecturer on Heraldry, at the Mechanics' Institute, 25, Cranbourn Street, corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. The Heraldic Colours for Servants' Liveries, 5s.

**ARMS, CRESTS, &c.** Engraved in the Best Style. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. On Steel Die, 6s. Initials, 1s. 6d. per Letter. Book Plate, Engraved with Arms, 10s.; or Crest, 5s. Postage and Registered Letter, 1s. extra. T. CULLETON, Heraldic Engraver by Appointment to the Queen, 25, Cranbourn Street, Corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

**SOLID GOLD RING (18 Carat, Hall Marked)**, Engraved with Crest, 42s.; Large Size, for Arms, 75s. On receipt of P. O. order the sizes will be sent to select from. T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn Street, corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

**STAMP YOUR OWN PAPER**—with Arms, Crest, Initials, or Name and Address, by means of CULLETON'S PATENT EMBOSSEING PRESS, 15s.; Best Make, 21s. Any person can use them. T. CULLETON, Die Sinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn Street, Corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

**FAMILY ARMS, &c.**—Emblazoned for Painting on Carriages or Needlework, &c.; Best Style, 12s. Gothic and Modern Monograms Designed, 5s. Arms Quartered, Impaled, and Painted on Vellum, according to the laws of Heraldry. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn Street, Corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

**WEDDING CARDS**—For Lady and Gentleman—50 each. 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name printed inside, 12s. Visiting Cards—A Copper Plate Engraved in any Style, with Name and 50 Cards Printed for 2s., post free.—N.B.—All Orders executed by return of post, for Stamps or Cash.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Die Sinker, 25, Cranbourn Street, Corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

**THE PEN SUPERSEDED**—Mark your Linen. The best and only method of Marking Linen, Silk, Stockings, Coarse Towels, or Books, so as to prevent the ink washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES. By means of this novel invention a thousand pieces of Linen can be Marked in a few hours. Initials, 1s. each; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s., with the necessary Directions for Use. Post free. Certificate from the eminent Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, &c.

"Several trials with Mr. CULLETON'S Patent Electro-Silver Plates, for Marking Linen, induce me to pronounce them excellent; the letters are beautifully marked in a deep black colour, without blotting; and after a long boiling, with either Potash or Soda, they remain unaltered. Other Plates which I tried decomposed the ink, and in many cases burned holes in the Linen. I can testify Mr. CULLETON'S Plates are incorrodible, and will not hurt the finest fabric.

(Signed) "SHERIDAN MUSPRATT,  
"College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

May 18th, 1854."

All Orders to be sent to the Patentee and Sole Maker, T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn Street, Corner of St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

\*. All Orders executed by return of Post.

TRADE MARK.  
BROWN & POLSON'S  
PATENT CORN FLOUR.

THE LANCET STATES,

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

First of the kind Manufactured and Patented in the United Kingdom and France, as explained with Engravings in "The Illustrated London News," of May 26th. Supplied by BROWN and POLSON, to Her Majesty the Queen, by order from Buckingham Palace. It is in great favour wherever it has been made known; for PUDDINGS, BLANCMANGE, &c., preferred to the best arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of CHILDREN and INVALIDS.

BROWN and POLSON,

Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty,  
Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

#### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO HER MAJESTY

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and above all, cheapness in price, he believes will insure universal approbation and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and a facsimile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham Street; 96, New Street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH STREET, LONDON.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

MR. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, 8, Grosvenor Street, has PATENTED an INVENTION for the CONSTRUCTION and ADAPTATION of ARTIFICIAL TEETH and GUMS, which has the following extraordinary advantages:

First—A set of Teeth of exquisite workmanship and mechanism can be fitted with the most perfect accuracy and success IN TWO HOURS, without pain or extraction of stumps, and answering all the purposes of mastication and articulation.

Second—They are fixed without bands, wires, springs, or fastenings, by a movable, flexible, and imperishable base, from which such an extraordinary power of suction or self-adhesion is obtained, that the teeth are perfectly immovable, except at the option of the wearer.

Third—Artificial Teeth made in the ordinary way are rendered useless by the loss of any of the natural teeth to which they are attached, but by this patent they are not impaired in the slightest degree, are always useful, and will last a life-time.

Fourth—Residents abroad or in the country can adjust these teeth in any of the above cases, without the aid of a dentist.

Mr. Easkell's patent, of which he is the sole inventor and patentee, can only be procured at his residence, where specimens may be seen and every information obtained. Decayed Teeth stopped. Loose Teeth fastened. All consultations free. Terms strictly moderate—8, GROSVENOR STREET, 33, Old Steene, Brighton.

When you ask for GLENFIELD STARCH see that you get it, as inferior kinds are often substituted.

**FORGERY AND FRAUD.**—Understanding that there is at present an attempt being made by some unprincipled parties in our city to deceive the public with an inferior Starch, made up in packets closely resembling the GLENFIELD STARCH, we consider it our duty to warn our fair readers to be careful when purchasing to see that the word "GLENFIELD," and the maker's name, "ROBERT WOTHERSPOON," is on every package, as none others are genuine.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL

JUST IMPORTED,

THE PALE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND, AND THE LIGHT BROWN FROM NORWAY.

THE Supplies of the present Season have Never been surpassed, the fish being unusually fine, and the oil nearly tasteless. Professors Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, have analyzed, and pronounced the Pale Newfoundland Oil the best and most desirable for invalids of very delicate constitution.

The Light Brown being more Economical in price, is brought within the reach of all Classes.

No higher price need be paid than the following:—

Light Brown, 1s 8d per pint, or 3s per quart.  
Pale, 1s 6d half pints, 2s 6d pints, 4s 6d quarts; or in five-pint bottles, 10s 6d, in Imperial Measure.

At 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

#### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

AND

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

THE most appropriate offerings for this Season of festivity are those which tend to the promotion of the Personal Graces. None can be more acceptable than

**ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,**

For imparting a transcendent lustre to the Hair, and sustaining it in decorative charm.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,**

Imparts a radiant bloom to the Cheek, and a delicacy and softness to the Hands, Arms, and Neck; and

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO,**

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Bestows on the Teeth a Pearl-like Whiteness, and renders the breath sweet and pure.

The Patronage of Royalty throughout Europe, their general use by Rank and Fashion, and the universally-known efficacy of these articles, give them a celebrity unparalleled, and render them peculiarly

ELEGANT AND SEASONABLE PRESENTS.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

\*. Beware of Spurious Imitations!!

**FORD'S EUPELON MANTLES.**—Rich Sealakins—Black, Brown, or Gray—at Two, Three, and Four Guineas; French Ribbed Cloths, at One and a-half to Five Guineas; and Lyons Velvets, at Five to Twelve Guineas. Illustrations Free.

THOMAS FORD, 42, Oxford Street, London, W.

**FORD'S AIXA JACKETS,** beautifully fitting and elegantly embroidered. Superfine Cloth, Black or Coloured, with Military Braiding, 21s. Directions for self-measurement post free.

**FORD'S ZOUAVE JACKETS,** in Lyons Velvet—Black, as well as every Colour—lined throughout with Silk, and Quilted, 42s.; 65s.; and 84s. All sizes ready. Choice of *infinitum*. Illustrations and directions for self-measurement free.

THOMAS FORD, 42, Oxford Street, London, W.

1860. Just published, post free, Three Stamps,  
**THE TREATISE, "GABRIEL on the LOSS AND ONLY EFFECTUAL MODE OF RESTORING THE TEETH,"** explains their PATENTED SYSTEM of SUPPLYING ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with Flexible Coralite Gums as a base.

The extraordinary advantages obtained by Gabriel's system are a perfect set of Teeth, adapted with the utmost accuracy by a visit of an hour, without any operation, and without the use of springs, wires, or any metals. Sharp edges avoided, and an amount of suction or adhesion perfectly astonishing obtained; while their success is guaranteed in the most difficult cases, even when other methods have failed. They are not affected by the ordinary changes of the mouth, or even the loss of Teeth (if any remain), thus dispensing with the further services of the Dentist. The best materials, which are warranted to remain pure and sweet, only employed, while the expense is even less than half the ordinary cost. References to patients and testimonials may be seen. Inspection by the medical profession and all interested is particularly requested by Messrs. GABRIEL, Dentists to the Prince d'Ortajan. Established 1815. See Diploma.

110, REGENT STREET, near the QUADRANT; and 33 and 34, LUDGATE HILL, CITY.  
**GABRIEL'S PATENT WHITE ENAMEL,** for Front Teeth, the only permanent stopping which does not discolour or injure the Teeth.

For obvious reasons, it is necessary particularly to notice the name, and that the entrance to the City Establishment is up the private passage, next the State Fire Insurance Office, and Benson, the Silversmith.  
**AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH,** from 4 to 8 guineas per set. Best in Europe; warranted.  
LIVERPOOL—134, DUKE STREET.

Messrs. GABRIEL find it necessary to caution the public against those who copy their advertisements.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to pulmonary disorders, including consumption, disease of the chest, and the respiratory organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be therefore prepared, during the wet and wintry season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a cough or cold; they are good alike for the young or the aged.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d.; and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.—Retail by all Druggists.

# DR. HALL'S NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE. TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, EPILEPTIC SUFFERERS, AND OTHERS.

**CHLORATE OF POTASSA** (which acts by oxydising the blood), discovered, introduced, and extensively prescribed by Dr. Hall, of No. 1, Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square, has proved an infallible remedy for indigestion, debility, stomach, liver, nervous complaints, more especially epilepsy, apoplexy, and paralysis. The successful results of this preparation are beyond all precedent, and the extraordinary cures effected by the discoverer in the above maladies are without a parallel in the annals of medicine; and it is confidently believed that in no case need the sufferer despair, for practical experience has demonstrated, and signal success warranted the assertion, that in 99 cases out of every 100 complete cures may be relied on. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 5l. each, by all Chemists, and by Dr. Hall's agent, Mr. ANDREW, 8, Store Street, Bedford Square. The following are a few testimonials, published by privilege:—

Sir Charles Locock, Physician-Accoucheur to her Majesty, stated at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, that in sixteen cases of epilepsy he had effected permanent cures by the use of bromide of potassium, being one of the chemical preparations of the above salt.

"September 6, 1856.—The Editor of the 'Bury Gazette' returns thanks to Dr. Hall for the great benefit he has received from his chlorate of potassa treatment in a severe nervous disease."

Dr. Ferguson, King's College Hospital, London, says:—"I have repeatedly prescribed your chlorate of potassa, and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy."

Mr. Brackenbury, her Majesty's Consul at Madrid, certifies that a ten guinea case of Dr. Hall's Potassa cured his daughter of epilepsy, May, 1853.

Extract from the "Lancet," April 1, 1857.—"In conclusion, we are of opinion that chlorate of potassa is a far superior remedy to the ones in general use for nervousness, indigestion, and liver complaints, when judiciously prescribed."

Attention is called to the following remarkable cure, which can be well authenticated, amongst many others:—"The symptoms under which this patient suffered more than 20 years were sudden loss of sensation, with convulsion of the voluntary muscles, the body bedewed with sweat, vomiting at the mouth, universal convulsions, with rolling of the eyes, the hands clenched in the fist, palpitation of the heart, respiration short, deep, and irregular; after the convulsion subsided the patient became drowsy for a considerable time. These are the symptoms which show its decided epileptic character. For these affections he had been under many medical men, without finding any relief. He at length consulted Dr. Hall, and after taking his medicine (Chlorate of Potassa) for six months, was completely cured, and has not had a relapse for the last nine months.—Signed Jona Torr, Victoria Place, Southampton, Devon, Aug. 1856."

"Stourbridge, April 19th, 1858.—Sir, I have before acknowledged the receipt of a case containing a bottle of your Chlorate of Potassa. In accordance with your wish, I write to inform you that I have nearly taken the whole of it, and seem to be completely free from the fits, I not having had but one slight attack since I commenced taking the medicine; whereas, previous to my doing so, I frequently had four or five during the course of one night. The only disposition I now feel is an irregularity in the action of my bowels, which, if I could have removed, I should be in the enjoyment of perfect health.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant, GEORGE BOWDLER."

Dr. Hall's Chlorate of Potassa may be procured, by order, through any chemist. In cases of Epilepsy, and other malignant diseases, the large bottles are preferable, as they are several degrees stronger than the small ones, and because it is absolutely necessary that Chlorate of Potassa be taken for a considerable period, as its beneficial action depends upon its being absorbed by the blood, and sometimes for several weeks after all symptoms of the disease shall have ceased, inasmuch as it oxydises the blood and removes vitiated humours, imparting vigour and relief to the most debilitated constitution; or the Discoverer would advise according to the particular symptoms, if consulted.

Sold by Dr. HALL'S AGENTS, and by the Discoverer (who may be consulted gratis every Thursday evening), at his residence, 1, Upper Gower Street, Bedford Square.

**GRAY HAIR.—CLEVELAND'S WALNUT POMADE** will change Gray Hair to the original colour, dark red or light hair, prevent its falling off, and greatly improve its appearance. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.; a sample by post 24 stamps.

ANDREWS, No. 8, Store Street, Bedford Square, W.C.; and all Chemists and Perfumers. Caution.—There are worthless imitations of this article sold under a similar name, therefore ask for "Cleaveland's."

**GRAY HAIR AND BALDNESS.—LANARDO'S AMMONIACAL POMADE** promotes the growth and gradually darkens the hair, and when applied to the scalp acts as a stimulant to the roots of the hair, and as a nourisher to the hair itself by stimulating the capillary vessels. In the immediate neighbourhood of the hair-bulb the blood particles are more numerous and active. The ammonia, containing as it does nitrogen, one of the principal constituents of hair, horn, and nail, affords one of its direct elements of formation, and hence its certainty as a nourisher of the hair and producer of whiskers, &c. It is utterly impossible for the animal economy to create hair out of any oil, because oil is destitute of nitrogen; but if grease be combined with ammonia, which yields nitrogen, then great benefit will be derived from the pomade so made. All pomades and oils that are used for the hair only act as a polish, but afford no nourishment, while this unique preparation is guaranteed to contain all the advantages of a hair dye, without its deleterious effect.

Sold in sample pots at 1s., and ordinary at 5s., 10s., and 21s., by SUTTON and Co., Chemists, Store Street, Bedford Square. Order of your Chemist in town or country. BARCLAY, Wholesale Agent, 95, Farringdon Street.

# ELECTRICITY IS LIFE!!! Under the

Patronage of the Governor-General of India, and sanctioned by the Royal Consumptive Hospital at Montreal. Dr. SARGEANT'S CHARCOAL PILLS, for the speedy relief and ultimate cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Gout, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Epilepsy, Nervous Debility, and Liver and Stomach Diseases.

The success which has attended these pills has had no parallel in the annals of medicine, and the principle upon which their action depends as a purifier of the system, being well understood and universally admitted amongst medical men; it is not saying too much that every person of weak lungs or delicate habit suffering from the above disease, should not despair until they have tried how far they may tend to relieve their symptoms, and of course it cannot be pretended in every case to effect a cure, but believing that the majority of these diseases which hitherto have defied medical men have been relieved by this medicine, it is unhesitatingly recommended to the notice of the world at large, who, although perhaps prejudiced against patent medicines, may be induced in this instance to accept the position and high medical qualifications of the discoverer to be some guarantee for the soundness of the theory that "Electricity is Life," and that purified charcoal, containing an abundance of carbon, is the best remedy for supplying the deficiency of this substance in the animal frame.

Certificate from Dr. Andrew Ure.

March 20, 1849.

Sir,—I have analysed your charcoal pills, and have no hesitation in saying, that as a purifier of the system, they contain in a very large degree the component parts necessary to accomplish this object.

ANDREW URE.

Certificate from W. T. Brande, Esq., of her Majesty's Mint, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry at the Royal Institution, &c. &c.

I think your proposal of introducing carbon into the system by the medium of charcoal is very reasonable, and likely to do good.

W. T. BRANDE.

Opinion of Sir Benjamin Brodie.

It appears to me that your mode of prescribing charcoal is a very convenient form of administering what may prove a most useful medicine.

Dose for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, consumption, &c., two at night and two in the morning.

For indigestion, debility, nervousness, epilepsy, one three times a day; one hour before each meal, and two every other night at bed-time.

For pains in the back, loins, rheumatism, two at night and one in the morning. The proprietor would most earnestly recommend to persons whilst taking these pills the importance of keeping the bowels open, and for this purpose he has always been in the practice of prescribing 2 ounces of salts dissolved in a pint of water, and of which a small wine-glassful should be taken every morning. Persons, however delicate, will find this most agreeable to them, and materially assist their beneficial operation, inasmuch as the pills not being of an aperient character, the bowels would not be acted upon unless some aperient was resorted to.

## DR. SARGEANT'S CHARCOAL PILLS

may be had of all chemists; and wholesale of Hannay, Sanger, Edwards, Barclay, and of the discoverer (who may be consulted daily from 10 in the morning until 8 in the evening), Dr. SARGEANT, 8, STORE STREET, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and 53s. per box.

N.B.—Clergymen supplied gratis to distribute to their Poor Parishioners.

## BALDNESS — LUXURIANT HAIR —

CLEAVELAND'S GLYCERINE EXTRACT, for the production of whiskers, strengthening the hair, and preventing its falling off, is unrivalled; it removes scurf and dandruff, cleanses the skin of the head, and keeps the hair beautifully moist and glossy. One trial will satisfy the most sceptical. Price, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d.; by post, 24 stamps.—ANDREWS, Chemist, Store Street, Bedford Square; and all chemists and perfumers.

## QUACKERY UNMASKED, with Prescriptions in English.

Now ready, sent free for 2 stamps.

## QUACKS, QUACKERY, and the NEW

MEDICAL ACT, forming a complete exposé of the extortions, impositions, and deceptions practised by quacks under their various forms, guises, and designations, with hints and suggestions for their complete suppression. By Dr. SARGEANT, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., late of King Street, Long Acre, and now of 8, Store Street, Bedford Square, of the author, 8, Store Street, Bedford Square.

## QUACKERY UNMASKED; its Extortions,

Impositions, and Deceptions fully Exposed. Sent free for 2 stamps by Dr. SARGEANT, 8, Store Street, Bedford Square, London.

## DIP CANDLES TO BURN WITHOUT SNUFFING.

## PALMER AND CO.'S VICTORIA

SNUFFLESS DIPS, 8d. per lb., manufactured of improved materials, free from smell, a good colour, may be carried without guttering, burn longer than ordinary dips, give a better light. Preferable for Schools, Private Families, and indeed for the general use of all.

Sold by all Grocers and Candle Dealers, and wholesale by PALMER and Co., the Patentees, Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

## NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are

confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful Tonic and gentle Aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 30 years.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every Town in the Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase any of the various imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the success of "NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

## FREEDOM FROM COUGH IN TEN MINUTES IS INSURED BY

## DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

Sir,—Will you be so good as send by David Miller one 11s. Box of Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. You need not send any smaller ones, for many spoons in one dish soon consume the contents. God bless Dr. Locock for his invaluable medicine.

The above true copy from J. Staley, a collier in Greenburn, was sent to me, J. Freeland, Druggist, Bathgate.

Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISORDERS

OF THE HEAD.—During winter head complaints are apt to afflict the old, unhealthy, and debilitated. Giddiness, dimness of sight, or a fixed pain in the head, demand immediate attention, or serious consequences will soon follow. For this class of diseases Holloway's Pills are unrivalled, both for warding off the premonitory symptoms, and likewise relieving the graver diseases—apoplexy, paralysis—which often come on after repeated warnings have been neglected, or when the early symptoms have not been removed. They improve digestion and purify the blood. Many testimonials daily bear witness to the curative properties of these pills, which cannot do harm, but must invariably produce beneficial results by expelling all impurities from the entire system.

## ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE, BOILS,

RINGWORM, BAD LEGS, and all Affections of the Skin, even if of long standing. CURED by a registered Medical Practitioner of thirty years' successful practice in such cases. Consultation hours, One to Four daily, and Seven to Eight in the Evening, at 1, Harewood Place, Harewood Square, N.W.

A New Edition of

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—

By JOSEPH KAHN,

Graduate in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in the Royal and Imperial Universities of Vienna, Erlangen, &c. &c.

This popular work (which has been translated into four different languages) has now gone through forty-one Editions of 10,000 each, and is designed to impart accurate knowledge on subjects which involve the means of securing moral and physical happiness.

Price One Shilling, or free by post (in an envelope) for eighteen stamps.

J. ALLEN, 20, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row; or from the Author's Address, 17, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, W.

## DR. CURTIS'S MEDICAL WORK, MANHOOD.

Just Published, the 150th Thousand, Price 1s., in postage Stamps, post free, from the Author, and undermentioned Agents.

## ON NERVOUS DEBILITY, and the IN-

FIRMITIES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD, or the CAUSE and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for restoration to Health and Vigour; being a Medical Essay on Nervous Diseases, their Prevention and Cure, the result of 25 years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, No. 15, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON. Consultations from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8.

The author has conferred a great boon by publishing his little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age.—"Daily Telegraph," March 27, 1856.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—Sun, Evening Paper.

London: Published by J. ALLEN, 20, Warwick Lane; MANLY, 59, Cornhill.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

**HURST & BLACKETT'S**  
NEW PUBLICATIONS.**MEMOIRS OF THE COURTS AND****CABINETS OF WILLIAM IV. AND VICTORIA.**  
From Original Family Documents. By the Duke of  
Buckingham, K.G. 2 vols. 8vo. Portraits. 30s.Among the principal interesting subjects of these volumes  
will be found: the Re-establishment of the Royal House-  
hold—the Sailor King and his Court—the Duke of Wellin-  
gton in, and out of, Office—the Reform Cabinet and the Con-  
servative Opposition—Career of Sir Robert Peel—Civil List  
Expenditure—Vicissitudes of Louis Philippe—Attacks on  
the Duke of Wellington—Coronations of William the  
Fourth and Queen Victoria—Rise and Fall of O'Connell—  
Lord Melbourne and his Ministry—Proceedings of the Kings  
of Hanover and Belgium—Private Negotiations at Apsley  
House—Secret History of Court Arrangements, &c.**SIX YEARS OF A TRAVELLER'S LIFE**in WESTERN AFRICA. By FRANCISCO VALDEZ.  
Arbitrator at Loanda and the Cape of Good Hope. 2  
vols. with numerous illustrations."It is impossible to do justice to the vast amount of valu-  
able information with which these very entertaining  
volumes abound; but it is certain that they will be read by  
all who feel an interest in the great mystery of African  
life."—*Critic*."The book is one of value and importance. Its intrinsic  
merits are so many and so positive, that we shall be greatly  
surprised if the work does not equal that by Dr. Livingstone  
in popularity, and be of similar value to the cause of Africa  
eventually."—*Messenger*.**THE MEDICAL MISSIONARY IN****CHINA: A NARRATIVE OF TWENTY YEARS' EX-  
PERIENCE.** By WILLIAM LOCKHART, F.R.C.S.  
F.R.G.S. of the London Missionary Society. 1 vol. 8vo.**LODGE'S PEERAGE & BARONETAGE**for 1861, under the special Patronage of her Majesty  
and H.R.H. the Prince Consort, and corrected through-  
out by the Nobility. 80th Edition. 1 vol., with the  
arms beautifully engraved, handsomely bound, with gilt  
edges. 81s. 6d.**BRITISH ARTISTS from HOGARTH**to TURNER, being a Series of Biographical Sketches.  
By WALTER THORNHURST. 2 vols. 21s."Mr Thornhury writes with knowledge and enthusiasm.  
The interest of his sketches is unquestionable."—*Examiner*.**TWO YEARS IN SWITZERLAND AND****ITALY.** By FREDRIKA BREMER. Translated by  
MARY HOWITT. 2 vols."So charming a book is not often met with."—*Sun*.**SEASONS WITH THE SEA HORSES;**or, SPORTING ADVENTURES IN THE NORTHERN  
SEAS. By JAMES LAMONT, F.G.S. 1 vol., with  
illustrations. (Just ready.)**STUDIES FROM LIFE.** By the Author

of "JOHN HALIFAX." 10s. 6d., elegantly bound.

"A most charming volume, one which all women and  
most men would be proud to possess."—*Chronicle*.**MR. ATKINSON'S TRAVELS IN THE****REGIONS OF THE AMOOR, and the RUSSIAN AC-  
QUISITIONS ON THE CONFINES OF INDIA****AND CHINA.** Dedicated, by permission, to her  
Majesty. Second edition. With 83 illustrations, and  
Map 42s. bound.**TWELVE O'CLOCK. A Christmas****Story.** By the Author of "Grandmother's Money."  
"Wild Flower," &c. 1 vol. bound and illustrated,  
10s. 6d."We cordially commend 'Twelve o'Clock' to all who  
relish a good story well told."—*Literary Gazette*.**SIR BERNARD BURKE'S FAMILY****ROMANCE; or, Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy.**  
Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming the New Volume  
of HURST & BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY.**THE NEW NOVELS.****KATHARINE AND HER SISTERS.**

By the Author of "The Discipline of Life," &amp;c. 3 vols.

**THE WORLD'S VERDICT.** By the

Author of "The Morals of Mayfair," &amp;c. 3 vols.

"The World's Verdict" is in many respects better than  
most novels. It fixes the attention at first and maintains it  
to the end. It contains a story, and a very good one. It is  
well written in every respect. Correctness, sharpness,  
grace, and clearness mark every paragraph, and though  
the tale is somewhat tragic, it is a great pleasure to read it.  
It is a book that every grown man and woman who likes a  
good novel should read."—*Spectator*."A remarkably able novel and intensely interesting. The  
characters are well drawn, the incidents are admirably con-  
trived; there is no flagging in the whole course of the  
narrative."—*Post*.**THE DAILY GOVERNESS.** By the

Author of "COUSIN GEOFFREY," &amp;c. 3 vols.

**THE HOUSE ON THE MOOR.** By the

Author of "MARGARET MAITLAND," 2nd Edition.

"This story is very interesting, and the interest deepens  
as the story proceeds."—*Athenaeum*.**MY SHARE OF THE WORLD.** By

FRANCES BROWNE. 3 vols. (Just ready.)

**BOHN'S LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.****BOHN'S ENGLISH GENTLEMAN'S LIBRARY FOR**  
FEBRUARY.Handsome printed in demy 8vo. and illustrated with por-  
traits and plates, at 9s. per volume, commencing with Vol. I. of**THE ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE OF****HORACE WALPOLE**, with the Prefaces of Mr.  
Croker, Lord Dover, and others, the Notes of all previous  
Editors, and additional Notes by PETER CUNNINGHAM.  
Illustrated with numerous fine portraits engraved on steel.  
To be completed in 9 vols.

HENRY G. BOHN, York Street, Covent Garden, London.

**BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY****ANDERSEN'S DANISH LEGENDS**AND FAIRY TALES, for the first time complete;  
containing many other tales not in any other edition.  
Translated from the original by CAROLINE PEACHEY.  
Illustrated with 120 wood engravings, chiefly by Foreign  
Artists. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York Street, Covent Garden, London.

**BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY FOR FEBRUARY.****STANDARD LIBRARY ATLAS OF****CLASSICAL GEOGRAPHY.** 22 large coloured Maps,  
according to the latest authorities, with a complete Index  
(accentuated) giving the latitude and longitude of every  
place named in the Maps. Imperial 8vo. Chiefly engraved  
by the Messrs. Walker. Cloth, 7s. 6d.Inquiries having frequently been made for Maps illustra-  
tive of the historical and geographical authors published in  
Bohn's Classical Library, the present Atlas is intended to  
supply that want, and will be found, it is believed, unex-  
ceptional both as to literary and artistic execution. In the  
Index, which is very complete, the classical quantities are  
generally marked, whence we have ventured to call it  
accentuated.

HENRY G. BOHN, York Street, Covent Garden, London.

Now Ready.

**JACKSON'S HISTORY OF WOOD EN-****GRAVING.** New Edition, with an Additional Chapter  
on the ARTISTS OF THE PRESENT DAY, illustrated with four  
hundred and forty-five wood engravings, one hundred and  
forty-five of which are now first added. Imperial 8vo.,  
cloth, 22 1/2s.

—or, half bound morocco extra, gilt edges, 22 1/2s. 6d.

HENRY G. BOHN, York Street, Covent Garden, London.

This day, price 10s., Vol. xxii., Part 2 of the

**TRANSACTIONS OF THE****ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.****CONTENTS.**Description of the Plant which produces the Ordeal Bean  
of Calabar. By Professor Balfour. (With Two Plates.)On an Unusual Drought in the Lake District in 1859. By  
Dr. John Davy.Upon the Thyroid Gland in the Cetacea, with Observations  
on the Relations of the Thyroid to the Thyroid in these  
and certain other Mammals. By William Turner,  
M.B. (Lond.) Communicated by Professor Goodsir.On the Climate of Edinburgh for Fifty-six Years, from 1795  
to 1850, deduced principally from Mr. Adie's Observa-  
tions; with an Account of other and Earlier Registers.  
By Principal Forbes. (With Two Plates.)Account of a Thermometrical Register kept at Dunfermline  
by the Rev. Henry Fergus, from 1799 till 1837, with the  
Principal Results. By the same.Description of Asafoetida Plants which have recently borne  
Flowers and Fruit in the Royal Botanic Garden of Edin-  
burgh. By Professor Balfour. (With Two Plates.)On the Constitution of Oil of Cajepout. By Maximilian  
Schmidl. Communicated by Dr. Anderson.Notes on the Mountain Limestone and Lower Carboniferous  
Rocks of the Fifehire Coast from Burntisland to St.  
Andrews. By the Rev. Thomas Brown, Edinburgh.  
Communicated by Dr. Allan.On the Reduction of Observations of Underground Tempera-  
ture; with Application to Principal Forbes' Edinburgh  
Observations, and the continued Calton Hill Series. By  
Professor William Thomson.On a method of Reducing Observations of Underground  
Temperature, with its Application to the Monthly Mean  
Temperatures of Underground Thermometers at the  
Royal Edinburgh Observatory. By Professor Joseph  
D. Everett. Communicated by Professor W. Thomson.

Also, this day, price 15s., an

**APPENDIX TO THE MAKERSTON****METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS;** being a  
Supplement to Volume XXII. of "The Transactions of the  
Royal Society of Edinburgh."

(Continued from Vol. XIX.)

Reduced and Edited by BALFOUR STEWART, M.A.,  
Director of the Kew Observatory.

Edinburgh: R. GRANT AND SON.

London: WILLIAMS AND NORGATE.

Now Ready, price 3s. 6d. (pp. 340),

**THE NEW VOLUME, JULY TO DECEMBER, 1860, OF**  
**THE BRITISH CONTROVERSIALIST,**  
AND LITERARY MAGAZINE.Containing Leading Articles of great value upon the Life  
and Philosophy of Socrates, Adam Smith, and Scientific  
Politics, Speculative Thought, &c., and Debates on the  
following Subjects:—

Is the Catholic Rule of Faith True?

Is the Poetry of Tennyson as Healthy in its Tendencies as  
that of Longfellow?

Was Joan of Arc an Impostor?

Are the Principles of the Development Theory True?

Is Counsel Justified in Defending a Criminal of whose  
Guilt he is cognisant?London: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row,  
And all Booksellers.

Just published, crown 8vo., 1s. 6d., cloth, limp.

**SHAKESPEARE. A Critical Biography and**  
Estimate of the Facts, Forgeries, and Fabrications  
regarding his Life and Works.

By S. NEIL, Esq.,

Author of "The Art of Reasoning," "Elements of  
Rhetoric," &c.

London: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row.

Now Ready, price 5s., small 8vo.

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS LIFE;**Being a Record of the Politics, Art, Fashion, Gossip,  
and Anecdote of Paris during the past Eighteen months.

By CHRONIQUEUR.

"It requires a woman's sympathy to depict these home  
scenes of French Imperial life, and to sympathise with  
these home virtues. La Chroniqueuse has done well to  
make these charming sketches better known to English  
hearts and English homes in a collected volume than in the  
confined sphere in which they first appeared."—*Saturday*  
*Review*."This little volume, evidently the work of a lady, contains  
a vast deal of most amusing gossip, which the writer's good  
taste and judgment never allows to degenerate into person-  
ality or scandal. . . . We all know that the letters  
of a really good feminine correspondent are about the most  
delightful that can be written, and 'Chroniqueuse' shows so  
much tact, good taste, intelligence, and vivacity in her  
epistles, that we may fairly place her in the first rank of  
modern letter-writers."—*Critic*.

London: WILLIAM TINSLEY, 314, Strand.

**DR. HUNT'S NEW WORK ON IMPEDIMENTS OF**  
SPEECH.

Just published, post 8vo., price 3s. 6d., free by post.

**ON STAMMERING AND STUTTERING,**  
their Nature and Treatment.

By JAMES HUNT, Ph.D., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., &amp;c.

By the same Author, recently published, price 7s. 6d.

**A MANUAL OF THE PHILOSOPHY**  
OF VOICE AND SPEECH; applied to the Art of Public  
Speaking.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

This day, in Two Vols. 8vo., price 28s.

**THE REVELATION EXPOUNDED,**

By F. B. HOOPER.

Rector of Upton Warren, and Author of a "Guide to the  
Apocalypse," "Palmon," &c.N.B.—The Author will forward the "Contents" free on  
application.

Also, extracted from the above, 32 pp.

**PROPHECIES OF DANIEL EXPOUNDED,**

Price Sixpence.

RIVINGTONS, 3, Waterloo Place.

This day is published, price 9s.,

**THE ÆDIPUS COLONEUS OF****SOPHOCLES,** with Notes, intended principally to  
Explain and Defend the Text of the Manuscripts, as op-  
posed to Conjectural Emendation.

By the Rev. C. E. PALMER, M.A.

Cambridge: DEIGHTON, BELL, AND CO.

London: BELL AND DALDY.

Just ready, price 2s. 6d.,

**POETICAL READING BOOK;**With Aids for Grammatical Analysis, Paraphrase and  
Criticism.

By J. D. MORELL, A.M., LL.D., and W. IHNE, Ph.D.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS for 1861. Book I.  
of "Milton's Paradise Lost," which has been prescribed, is  
included in this volume.

Edinburgh: JAMES GORDON, 51, Hanover Street.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS and Co.